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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 717.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1859.

PRICE UNSTAMPED .. 5d.
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TO TRINITARIAN PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

A GENTLEMAN will CONDUCT SERVICES in the above, GRATUITOUSLY, if within Three Miles of Queen's-gate, Kensington Gore.
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LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY. ORDINATION SERVICE.

On THURSDAY, July 28th, a SPECIAL SERVICE will be held at the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, CLAPHAM (the Rev. J. Hill's), for the ordination of Mr. J. P. ASHTON, M.A., as a Missionary to India, in which the following Ministers will take part:—The Revs. J. Hill, Dr. Tidman, J. B. Coles (Missionary from Bellary), J. Frost, and R. Ashton.
Service to begin at Seven o'clock.

BIBLE CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

The THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY of the BIBLE CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be held in connexion with the Conference Services at the BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, WATERLOO-ROAD.

On SUNDAY, July 31st, 1859, THREE SERMONS will be preached—that in the Morning, at Eleven o'clock, by Mr. M. ROBINS; that in the Afternoon, at Half-past Two, by Mr. J. BROWN; and that in the Evening, at Half-past Six, by Mr. F. W. BOURNE.

On MONDAY, August 1st, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held, Chair to be taken at Two o'clock. An Adjourned Meeting at Half-past Six. The Report will be presented, and the Meetings addressed by Ministers attending the Conference, and other Gentlemen.

At the close of the Afternoon Meeting, TEA will be provided at HAWKSTONE HALL, WATERLOO-ROAD.

Tickets for the Tea may be obtained of Mr. Hobbs, 16, King-street, Covent-garden; Mr. Wright, 14, May's-buildings, St. Martin's-lane; Mr. W. J. Moore, 47, Moorgate-street; Mr. Oliver, 32, Nichol's-square, Hackney-road; or at the Chapel. Collections will be made after each service.

The FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONFERENCE is appointed to commence its sittings in the above Chapel, on WEDNESDAY, July 27th. The following public Services will be held (D.V.):—

On TUESDAY, July 26th, at Seven o'clock in the Evening, by Mr. W. MOUNTJOY.

On WEDNESDAY, July 27th, at Five o'clock in the Morning, by Mr. C. BRIDGMAN.

On WEDNESDAY, July 27th, at Seven o'clock in the Evening, by Mr. T. W. GARLAND.

On THURSDAY, July 28th, at Five o'clock in the Morning, by Mr. W. WOOLCOCK.

On FRIDAY, July 29th, at Five o'clock in the Morning, by Mr. S. L. THORNE.

On SUNDAY, July 31st, at Six o'clock in the Morning, by Mr. W. LEE.

The Sermon to the Conference will be preached by Mr. J. THORNE, Editor of the "Bible Christian Magazine," on THURSDAY, July 28th, at Seven o'clock, p.m.

On FRIDAY, the 29th, the Preachers who have fulfilled their time of Probation will be received into full connexion, and receive an Address from the ex-President; Service to commence at Half-past Six o'clock.

WIDOWS' FUND.

This Society was instituted A.D. 1733, for the relief of the necessitous Widows and Children of Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist Denominations in England and Wales. The Managers (who are elected annually by the Subscribers) meet monthly, except during the autumn, to receive Applications from those who may need Assistance from its Funds, and have, during the past year, relieved 242 Widows with grants of from 8s. to 12s. each. To meet the continual demands upon the Fund, it is necessary that the number of the Society's supporters should be considerably increased; and the Managers appeal with confidence to the Members of the three Denominations to sustain them in this contributing to the support of the Widows of those who have, during their lives, laboured to diffuse the knowledge of the truth.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS or DONATIONS will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Stephen Olding, Esq., 29, Clements-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.; or by the Secretary, Mr. Charles Theodore Jones, 23, Brunswick-crescent, Cold Harbour-lane, Camberwell, S., who will be happy to afford further information, and to whom all communications should be addressed.

BEST COALS, 23s.—GAMMAN, SON, and CARTER solicit orders for the best Hatton's, Stewart's, or Lambton's Wallend Coals, screened, at 23s.; or Good Second at 21s. 6d. per ton, for cash. Good Inland, 20s.
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COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—HIGH-BURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—LEA and COMPANY'S HETTON'S & HASWELL WALLSEND, the best House Coals, 22s. per ton, direct from the Collieries by screw-steamers; Hartlepool, 21s.; Silkstone, first class, 20s.; second class, 19s.; Clay Cross Main, first class, 19s.; second class, 17s.; Barnsley, 16s. per ton, net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of London.—Address, LEA and CO. Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury Islington, and Kingland.

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Ward and Co., and Bennett; or of the Authors, 8, George-street, 15, Liverpool-street, E.C., and 12, Cannonbury-square, Islington.

MR. COOKE BAINES, of No. 106, CHEAP-SIDE, LONDON, E.C., begs to OFFER his SERVICES in the Negotiation of Partnerships, the Disposal of Businesses, or the Valuation of Stocks. Fire and Life Assurances effected.
* * First-class references if required.

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Address, stating salary and last situation, to Charles Gammon, Draper, Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

WANTED, by a respectable middle-aged WIDOW, a SITUATION as HOUSEKEEPER to a Widower or Single Gentleman, in a House of Business. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Dissenters preferred.
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TO GROCERS.—WANTED, by a thorough business YOUNG MAN, a SITUATION as ASSISTANT, either Wholesale or Retail, Town or Country.
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WANTED, by a middle-aged MARRIED MAN, without incumbrance, a SITUATION as COACHMAN, in a quiet Family, where he could enjoy Sabbath privileges.
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PRIVATE TUITION.—A liberal Education, combined with the comforts of home, is offered at Five Guinea per quarter. Parents desirous of providing for their little boys a sound and superior education, will find this an eligible opportunity. Established Fifteen Years.
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MILL-HILL SCHOOL.—OLD SCHOLARS' MORTGAGE REDEMPTION FUND.
At the recent Anniversary Meeting at Mill-hill a plan was proposed for raising a Fund among the Old Scholars for payment of the Mortgage still existing on the School and Estate. All who feel an interest in this most desirable object are requested to send their names and addresses to EDWARD B. DAWSON, Esq., Aldcliffe Hall, Lancaster, who will furnish full particulars.
Lancaster, July, 1859.

KING-STREET, LEICESTER.

The Misses MIALLS'S SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on FRIDAY, July 29th. Terms and references forwarded on application.

The Misses WILSON beg to inform their Friends that they have REMOVED the COLLEGE for LADIES, formerly at Tottenham, to THE ELMS, FINCHLEY-ROAD, ST. JOHN'S WOOD. The Term will commence AUGUST 8th.

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Rev. JAMES BEWGLASS, LL.D., M.R.I.A., Principal.
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Prospectus, references, and particulars on application to Mr. J. Hunt, M.R.C.P., Principal. Terms moderate and inclusive.

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This SCHOOL, conducted by the Rev. W. PORTER, with well-qualified Assistants, is intended for a limited number of Pupils. The Course of Study embraces every subject—Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial—necessary for a liberal education.

Prospectus of terms, &c., on application. The School will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, August 1st.

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Parkstone, June 24th, 1859.

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The Misses LINCOLNE beg to inform their friends that the duties of their Establishment will RE-COMMENCE THURSDAY, July 28. They earnestly endeavour to make study as interesting and pleasant as possible, and particular attention is paid to the cultivation of those habits which are indispensable to the character of the well-informed and Christian woman.

Terms on application.
References are kindly permitted to the Dowager Lady Buxton, Northampton Hall, Norfolk; Madame Ransom, Osterhout, Breda, Holland; the Rev. J. Alexander, Norwich; the Rev. William Brock, London; the Rev. A. Reed, B.A., Haddon; Andrew Johnston, Esq., Halesworth; H. Harvey, Esq., 43, Canonbury-square, Islington; W. Bickham, Esq., Manchester; and to the Parents of the Pupils.

SYDENHAM.—PERRY-HILL HOUSE SEMINARY.

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References: The Parents of Pupils; Mrs. C. L. B. Rev. Drs. Redford, Burns, Thomas; and the leading of the Congregational and Baptist Denominations.



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References are kindly permitted to the Rev. Robert Halley, D.D., Principal of New College, London; and to William Smith, Esq., LL.D., Classical Examiner in the University of London, and Professor of Classics, New College.

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July 11th, 1859.

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Carriage paid, Town or Country.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE BIBLE-PRINTING MONOPOLY.

THE speech of Mr. E. Baines introductory to his motion in the House of Commons, for a Select Committee "to inquire into the nature and extent of the Queen's Printer's Patent for England and Wales, so far as relates to the right of printing the Holy Scriptures, and to report their opinion as to the propriety of any future grant of that patent," was far too pertinent, too logical, and too effective, to be allowed to pass unchallenged by the friends of monopoly. It served his purpose, and that of the Liberation Society, by obtaining the Committee. It remains now for the hon. member to turn his success to account. For presiding over a Committee of Inquiry, we regard him as admirably qualified. His indefatigable industry, his conscientious impartiality, his thorough familiarity with all the ins and outs of the Free Trade controversy, his general intelligence, his urbanity of manner, and his deep sympathy with the object he has undertaken to prosecute, satisfy us that the investigation which the House of Commons has committed to his direction and management will be *bona fide*, searching, and exhaustive. We rejoice that the question has fallen into such able hands. All things considered, we think the course upon which he has started is the most fitting one, and does credit to his judgment and tact. Nothing, we confidently believe, will be likely to prevent his final success but the grossest treachery on the part of those from whom better things might have been expected.

Never was a clearer case than that which the hon. member seeks to establish. But a clear case against monopoly was never yet produced without arraying in its defence all the arts of humbug. So it seems likely to prove in the present instance. Opposition to the free printing of the Holy Scriptures will come, it would appear, from three sources—the Government, the Religious Societies, and the *Times* newspaper. Not that we expect from the two former any direct and active hostility. In our day, and with the knowledge possessed by the public of the invariable results of monopoly, viable partisanship with the sole relics of that once numerous and greedy family of abuses, would be too indecent to be ventured upon by any who have a character to maintain. That species of opposition, therefore, will be left to the *Times*. But we gather from Sir G. C. Lewis's speech in reply to Mr. Baines, that the Home Secretary has been inoculated with the virus which Royal Patentees know so well how to generate, and that his political constitution has not been strong enough to resist the infection. In the first place, he does not seem to know what the rights of the patentee are; and in the second, he treats the whole question in the tone of an apologist who would fain find special reasons for sinning against a now universally recognised principle. From this we gather the conclusion that he secretly hopes to be justified in renewing the patent. We trust, however, that the Report of the Committee will disappoint him. That, in the event of the Committee being unable to complete their inquiry before the approaching close of the Session, Sir George Lewis will take upon him to renew the patent we

cannot believe. He may possibly continue it for six months, to give the patentee the chance of a verdict in his favour; but we must acquit the Home Secretary of meditating any such intolerable insolence as that of assenting to a solemn inquiry and then acting without waiting to learn its results. The present Government is not so strong that it can thus afford to cast insult in the teeth of a strong and active section of its supporters.

From Sir G. Lewis's speech we learn authentically, we suppose, what we have long known as an unprovable fact, that "the great religious societies" do not desire any change in the existing arrangement—or, in other words, that the committees of these societies deem it not inconsistent with their position and their objects, to make use of the influence accruing to them from their respective constituencies, to restrict the printing of the Holy Scriptures in England and Wales to the two Universities, and the Queen's Patentee. It will be for the subscribers to these noble institutions to protest against the jobbing spirit which the long continuance of their management in the same hands is so apt to engender. By "the great religious societies," however, we may fairly understand, in this instance, the Secretaries, and their subordinates. We hope Mr. Baines will give each of these gentlemen an opportunity of putting on record his views of the necessity of monopoly in so vital an affair as the printing of the Scriptures, that the public may have a chance of profiting by their practical wisdom, and of admiring the comprehensive grasp of their well-trained intellect. No doubt if these Secretaries are but thoroughly probed by an acute cross-examination, they will emit scintillations of sanctified genius such as will serve the religious world for guidance through many a coming age. Possibly, they may teach us how much safer the purity of the sacred text is when left in the hands of a monopolist who gives no security for accuracy, and incurs no penalty for mistakes, than when merely protected by those laws of Divine Providence which render any corruption of it utterly impossible. Profound scholars as they are, as well as first-rate men of business, perhaps they will enlighten the Committee on the evils which resulted from not having restricted the multiplication of copies of the Word of God by some patent right in the apostolic age, when stereotyping was unknown. Depend upon it, these gentlemen have original and peculiarly religious ideas on the subject, if they can only be got at. It will be a pity that they should be broached only in the too-willing ear of the Home Secretary—by all means, let them be fairly stated to the Committee, and fully explained.

But the *Times*! How shall we fight the *Times*? How, but by leaving it alone? Let the *Times* only produce about once a week an editorial leader half as absurd as that which appeared in its columns on this question on Friday last, and if there is common sense left to the public, which we trust there is, the cause of the monopolist would be laughed out of court. The *Times* asserts, on the faith, no doubt, of the Home Secretary's mistaken statement, that anybody in this country is at liberty to print and publish the Bible in the original, or his own translation of it. But what is the language of the patent? Andrew Strahan, George Eyre, and Andrew Spottiswoode, are appointed printers of "all and singular Bibles and New Testaments whatsoever, in the English tongue, or in any other tongue whatsoever, of any translation, with notes or without notes,"—and in the prohibitory clause, the words are equally stringent. All the subjects of the realm are forbidden to print, or import "any Bibles or New Testaments in the English tongue, of any translation, with notes or without notes"—or "to reprint in any manner whatsoever, or purchase elsewhere printed any book or books, or any work or works whatsoever, that may be printed by" the patentees. It is not a fact, therefore, that any one is "at liberty" to print any but the authorised translation, unless the prudent connivance of the patentees be

regarded as "liberty." But even if it were so, what then? The *Times* says, the case as it regards our authorised translation is exceptional. It is such a "miracle," so "happy" and "skilful," that it ought not to be exposed to the possible vicissitudes of free printing. Why not, we ask, unless such exposure would entail greater inaccuracy, and why, in that case, should a good translation be protected with a jealousy that, according to the *Times*, is not extended to the original itself? The whole article is a rich specimen of the religious *fudge* that our pious public will swallow with a *gusto*.

There are two pretexts, and, as far as we know, two only, for the renewal of this patent—the one is that it guarantees superior accuracy—the other is that it is a means to greater cheapness. Evidence, we trust, will be put before the Committee to show that both are utterly unfounded.

As to the first, we suppose it to have originated with the Queen's Printer himself. If so, he knew what he was about, and the sort of people with whom he had to deal. It was a gloriously coloured bubble that all the grown-up children of the religious world would be sure to keep floating with their monotonous breathings. "Purity of the sacred text," shouts Spottiswoode, and forthwith a great multitude blandly shout after him—"Purity of the sacred text." It is the case of "Great is Diana of the Ephesians" over again. But when the very respectable gentlemen of the "great religious Societies" have repeated the cry put into their mouths by the silversmith of our day, until they are ready to drop with exhaustion, we beg to ask them whether they know what they have been about. Because, charity compels us to hope that their vain repetitions have been but the unconscious confessions of their ignorance. Will they explain to us what there is in the arrangement which has subsisted between the Government and the Queen's Printer for the last thirty years to insure accuracy? Will they point out to what we are indebted for the measure of accuracy we have got, save to the competition which is carried on between the monopolist and the Universities? Do they know that the Royal Patentee is under no responsibility to any party in regard to the purity of the text, and that, but for the limited rivalry to which he is exposed, the grossest carelessness on this head would entail upon him no disadvantage? Are they aware that before the abolition of the patent right in Scotland, errors of printing were much more numerous in our Bibles than are found now? In short, is there a single influence operating upon the will of the Patentee to secure accuracy in his editions of the Bible, which owes its existence to the restriction of the trade, or which will not remain in even greater force than before, when the patent right is abolished? The apologists for the patent fear either a wilful corruption for theological purposes, or a gradual corruption arising out of carelessness. Will they explain in what way, in the face of a score of conflicting sects, they imagine the first to be practicable, or, if practicable, of the smallest denominational use? Will they show why, when there are many competitors in printing, there should be more carelessness than when there are but three? And will they verify all their fears by giving us an array of facts drawn from the United States of America, where this patent right is unknown?

"But we cannot have Bibles cheaper than they are now." Perhaps not—but is this meant to apply to all the published editions of the Scriptures, or to one or two only? Perhaps not—but on whose authority are we to receive this allegation as indisputable? On that of the monopolist? Perhaps not—but because one man can and does produce an important article at the cheapest rate, is that any reason why every other man should be forbidden to produce it at the same, or even a dearer, rate if he finds it answer his purpose? Why not deal with Shakespeare after the same fashion? Why not put John Bunyan and "Robinson Crusoe" into the same

category? Why not give the Congregational Union a patent right to print Watts's "Hymns"? So, at this time of day, we are to believe that monopoly is the parent of cheapness, and that if you want a thing to become dear and nasty, the way to attain your end is to subject it to all the disadvantages of "unrestricted competition"!

But, after all, the question is not one for argument. Impudence will mislead pretentious imbecility in this matter unless there is manliness enough amongst us to unmask them both, without quailing under their sanctimonious and abusive clatter. The Bible-Printing Monopoly must be grappled with, not as a controversy on which there is much to be said on both sides, but as a huge and impious JOB—the parents of which are, on the one side, greed of patronage, and, on the other, greed of pelf—a job baptized in hypocrisy, and confirmed by cant.

THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

The following are the names of the select committee of the House of Commons to whom the Endowed Schools Bill has been referred:—Mr. Dillwyn, Sir R. Bethell, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, Mr. Lowe, Sir H. Cairns, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Paller, Sir E. Perry, Mr. Adderley, Lord R. Cecil, Sir J. Pakington, Mr. H. A. Bruce, Mr. Hope, Mr. Baines, Mr. Longfield, and Mr. Bowyer. The committee have, we believe, held two sittings. It is not unlikely that they will finish the inquiry before the House rises.

THE REVIVAL IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND.

(From the *Monthly Christian Spectator* for August.)

Whatever may be the ultimate results of the religious excitement that has prevailed for some weeks past in the north of Ireland, it is certainly a phenomenon deserving the attention of British Christians. Those who have no faith whatever in revivals as a means of spiritual progress, as well as the far larger class whose hopes are raised, and imaginations excited, by these exceptional phases of religious life, cannot but view with interest a movement which, for the time being, stirs to their depths the religious susceptibilities of human nature. It is at present too early to draw safe and wide deductions from the religious awakening that has spread itself over the province of Ulster. We therefore propose to do little more than note some of its characteristic features. Such a course will best enable us to decide whether it be, in the language of a popular but eccentric Scotch divine, "an authentic work of the devil;" or, according to an equally extravagant Irish Presbyterian minister, "a movement unsurpassed in its religious effects since the day of Pentecost;" or simply a phenomenon in which both good and evil are mixed in varied proportions.

This "religious awakening" appears to have commenced in Ballymena, a small town in the county of Antrim, notorious for drunkenness. It began amongst a few humble pious men, who met together to pray for the outpouring of the Spirit of God. As in the American revival, prayer rather than preaching appears to have been the instrumentality at work. Ministers of religion have fallen in with, rather than initiated, the movement. From Ballymena, the revival has spread until it has covered nearly the whole of the province of Ulster. It has been especially active in the counties of Down, Antrim, Derry, Tyrone, and Fermanagh, and in the towns of Belfast, Coleraine, and Londonderry. A periodical disposed to regard the movement in the most favourable light thus describes its general features:—

Vast numbers of persons are brought under a sense of sin, and, after remaining a longer or shorter period in great distress, find peace in believing on the name of Christ. Meetings for prayer are attended by eager thousands, and the services of devotion are relished to an extraordinary degree. Many of those who have passed through the change feel themselves constrained by an irresistible impulse to tell others of their experience and invite them to the Saviour. In many cases, the shock of the first impressions is so great that the body is prostrated under it, and for hours, or even days, the person struck down is unable to attend to ordinary occupations, or even to partake of food. The movement is so general and so remarkable as to excite universal attention. Roman Catholics and Armenians, when brought under its influence, renounce their former errors and cling to the simple truth as it is in Jesus. Individuals of all ranks, classes, and ages, are affected by the mighty power at work; children as well as persons advanced in life; merchants, solicitors, and professional men, as well as mill-girls and common labourers; the educated and intellectual alike with the illiterate and unknown.

Though the revival is almost exclusively confined to Protestants, who, indeed, form the great majority of the population of Ulster, it has not been without its effects upon the Roman Catholics, though we have not heard of a priest's being "struck down." All Evangelical denominations appear to share in it; and in Belfast, as well as other places, almost every church of every denomination is open every evening for prayer and exhortation. In many cases, during the interval of work, the operatives assemble in small meetings for prayer. The influence is felt, not only by the poor and ignorant, but by the rich, and by the Episcopalian as well as Pres-

byterian. We read of one meeting for religious exercises, held in the Music Hall, Belfast, which was presided over by the Bishop of Down and Connor, and attended by no fewer than a hundred and sixty ministers of the Gospel. Another monster assembly, comprising at least 10,000 persons, was held in the open air at the Botanic Gardens, under the presidency of the Moderator of the General Assembly. "It was a striking thing," says Mr. Drummond, of Stirling, who was present on the occasion, "to see, as the service proceeded, one and another struck down and carried off, just like soldiers cut down on the battle-field. An eminent medical man from Armagh, who was on the platform, gave it as his opinion, that it was no bodily affection which troubled them, but an affection of the mind, which no doubt affected the body also. He believed it to be a real work of the Holy Spirit." Mr. Hanna, a leading Presbyterian minister, has publicly expressed his belief, that tens of thousands have been awakened in Belfast and the neighbourhood.

Throughout the rural districts of Ulster, monster open-air prayer-meetings are quite in the fashion. Speaking of one, held on a hill near Portrush, Mr. Drummond says:—

The people were sitting close together, thick as bees, to the number of about 4,000, with their Bibles in their hands, and the meeting was addressed by Established Church ministers, Presbyterian ministers, and myself, and several converts, including an old soldier, seventy-three years of age, who had been converted only a fortnight before. But if ever a man gave evidence of conversion that was the man. For solemnity and point, I never heard a prayer like that of this untutored old soldier, who told me afterwards that he had never been happy in his life till within these two weeks. A convict from Ballymoney also gave an account of his conversion to the meeting, and numbers were smitten, and carried to the outside till they recovered.

At all the daily prayer-meetings in Derry, we are told at least a thousand persons are present, and men come from their business to attend it. At every gathering people are "struck down." From hill-top and fertile vale arises every evening the fervid prayer and song of thanksgiving, intermingled with those scenes of wild fanaticism and physical prostration, which recall the Cameronians of the olden time. It is to be noted that it is not the excitable Celts, but the sober, plodding Presbyterians, claiming the covenants of Scotland as their ancestors, who are the subjects of this strange visitation.

What may be the permanent moral and social results of the Ulster revival will be seen some months hence. The failure of Father Matthew's temperance movement in Ireland, after its first extraordinary outburst of success, ought to moderate our expectations. Thus far, however, the effects have been most beneficial. At Ballymena, where the movement originated, and which contains 120 public-houses, "the people will neither drink whisky nor buy it." "Whereas 1,000*l.* worth of drink was wont to be sold on a Saturday night, there is now only about 30*l.* worth. One man, a publican, who has been converted, has taken down his sign and given up the trade altogether." "Bellaghy," writes a minister, "was the most degraded of Irish villages. Rioting and drunkenness were the order of each evening; profane swearing and Sabbath desecration most fashionable sins; and such a place for lying and stealing I do not know. Well, we have a change now that is truly gratifying. As you pass down the street you hear, in every house almost, the voice of joy and melody. Stop on the way; name the name of Jesus, old and young crowd around you. Raise the voice in praise or prayer, and every dwelling pours out its inmates to join the company of anxious hearers." The *Northern Whig*, a paper by no means partial to revivalism, says, "So far as outward signs indicate reform within, there is no want of evidence that, at least, great moral good has been accomplished among the working ranks in Lisburn; the mill operatives seem quite a changed people, and, if the impression lasts, the employers of labour will have much cause of rejoicing over the revival of 1859." Of Belfast, the Rev. Mr. Hanna remarks, "In Sandy-row, the former scene of riot and mischief, the policemen say that there is now no drunkenness and no trouble of any kind." The following is the testimony of Dr. Carson, a medical gentleman, of some note in Ireland:—"More good has already been done than a person might have expected in the ordinary way in a quarter of a century. Already the face of society seems to be altered, and crime and vice arrested."

One decided result of the revival has been, the abatement of sectarian strife and party rancour. According to general testimony, the Orange demonstrations on the 12th of July were the quietest that have been known for years. In some of the districts in the north, instead of the usual processions and military music, open-air prayer-meetings, attended by thousands of persons, were held, and solemn and religious feelings marked the conduct of all.

The external religious effects of the revival are equally marked. The attendance at all places of worship is immensely increased both on Sunday and the week-day. In many towns and villages, where formerly no more than twenty or thirty people could be got together at the weekly prayer-meeting, there is a full attendance at chapel every evening of the week. The pastors of different religious denominations are quite overworked, and unable to meet all the demands made upon them. The tendency of the revival is to bring together ministers and people of various evangelical denominations, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Independent, and Baptist, unite cordially together. The movement, it is said, "has no sectarian character; no local, personal,

selfish aspect. There seems little or no desire to give the glory of it to any one section of the Church. It seems to be felt that it would be impious to give glory to any but God. As in America, the revival has been found to bring out very wonderfully and delightfully the real oneness of all Christ's true children." In Belfast there is a weekly conference of Protestant ministers and others interested in the work, the members of which are afterwards engaged almost day and night in visiting penitents from house to house.

But it is when we come to examine this singular spiritual phenomenon more closely, and in greater detail, that misgivings arise as to the permanency of its effects. Such extraordinary excitement must, in the nature of things, be followed by violent reaction. It evidently contains a large alloy of fanaticism, extravagance, false pretences, and hypocritical professions. We read stories of trances, sleeps, visions, dreams, and miracles, such as that persons who never knew a letter of the alphabet when awake, could read the Bible distinctly, sing psalms and hymns, and preach and pray with ease and eloquence. The physical manifestations, though not new, are curious and inexplicable. When a person is "struck down" it is spoken of by the common people as a disease. "He took it," "he caught it," and such like phrases, are used in speaking on the subject. In these features the Ulster revival resembles, not only those which years ago created such wild excitement in the United States, but paroxysms of high-wrought feeling that are exhibited under every religious creed. The religion of hysterics prevails in India as well as England—among Hindoos as well as Christians. These same physical prostrations have occurred in ancient Greece and in Rome, and in almost every form of heathenism as well as Christianity. None but the weak and ignorant could think of exalting these excrescences of a movement whose aim is purifying and ennobling, into supernatural manifestations of the Spirit of God. The egotism of man is always flattered by the idea that the Almighty is making special manifestations on his behalf. How much pleasanter to be the subject of a Divine affluence—to have frequent fits of spiritual intoxication—to feast upon excitement of the feelings—than to "work out our salvation with fear and trembling," and "live the life of the Son of God," bearing our cross daily! It is impossible to hope much solid good from such exhibitions as may be witnessed in Great George-street Presbyterian church and other places of worship in Belfast. One of the scenes in this place of worship is thus described:—

Long before the usual hour for service the church was crowded, and hundreds had to remain outside. These latter were addressed by both ministers and laymen, in very earnest language. In the church and amongst those on the street, the number brought under conviction was extraordinary, and the cries of those penitents could be heard at a considerable distance. Those who became completely exhausted—and there were several—were carried home by friends who were present. Parties of men could be seen passing in almost every street, conveying their fellow-men in a state of utter physical prostration, to their residences. Individuals who were not so much weakened were taken a short distance from the church, and, on the footpath in the adjacent streets, prayer was engaged in with and for them, and many of them returned to their houses rejoicing.

The Rev. Hugh Hunter, of Bellaghy, in a letter to the Rev. Dr. Makie, describes more in detail the physical manifestations that take place at these revivals:—

Our meetings sometimes present a scene of great confusion; so people think that know nothing about the movement. You can easily imagine what a noise it makes when fifty or a hundred men, women, and children, begin to cry out in the most heartrending accents for mercy. The physical phenomena are very startling. They lose all bodily strength, fall down, and require much kind attention. Some of them waste away to a shadow; some of them are speechless for as long as twelve hours; some of them are fearfully wrought in their bodies; not convulsively, however. I have seen some of them that would have dashed out their own brains; my own servant for instance. Some have been under conviction for many times, say six or seven; and I have heard of one case I can rely on of conviction sixteen times. I find, as a general rule, that those who never read the Bible or had any religious instruction suffer most dreadfully. Those who have read the Word of God generally don't suffer so much. I know those who have been under conviction when I meet them. I would not know them after they have found peace. I can assure you, on my word, the countenance of every convicted sinner undergoes a change, and so marked as not to be mistaken.

If these be true manifestations of Christianity, it has very much lost its original character. Besides, we learn on the authority of some of the revival ministers themselves, that they often occur in persons very ignorant of religion, and of very limited education. "In some instances," says the Rev. R. Wilson, "we have already learned from the results that 'bodily exercise profiteth little.'" "Besides," he adds, "I have the mature judgment of a Christian physician that several young females who seemed affected by the religious movement were simply labouring under hysteria, and that the disease yielded to proper treatment. In like manner, Dr. Wallace, a physician of Randalstown, so far from regarding these physical manifestations as supernatural, states that they may be classified among known disordered conditions of the human economy, arising from disease, from mental emotion, involuntary imitation, or intense expectation of their occurrence.

Thus (he says) cases become multiplied, till what may be called an epidemic constitution has pervaded society

so that all who are susceptible came to be affected independently of mental emotion altogether. Lastly, the fact of one attack predisposing to a recurrence of the affection affords a ready explanation of the same person being on more than one occasion "struck." In brief, then, I regard these manifestations as accidents of the revival, not as integral parts of it. They might, and I believe have, taken place in connexion with the propagation of religious delusion—Popish, Irvingite, and Mormon.

We trust it may be true, as reported, that the cases of physical prostration are decreasing in number. We can only regret that so many educated and intelligent ministers of the gospel should have allowed themselves to have been carried away by this spurious and morbid excitement, and have recognised as "religious awakening" that which sensible men can only regard as physical disorder. When we read of people being struck down in the field and in the workshop, seated in a cart or on the top of a stile—of the convicted seeing in their visions black horses and black men—of twenty-four children sinking down crying for mercy—of little boys offering up prayers with intense desire—of seven females lying in a bed and crying out "Lord Jesus, come quickly!"—and such deplorable scenes of fanaticism described by Mr. Drummond as "hopeful" symptoms of religious revival, and as "the work of the Lord"—we are not astonished that divines such as Mr. M'Ilwaine, of Belfast, should express their utter abhorrence of the physical manifestations so prevalent, and astonishment that ministers of religion should lend themselves to so strange a movement.

We have hitherto seen the revival in the North of Ireland as a public manifestation and an exhibition of excited feeling. Till this whirlwind of emotion is passed away, and conversion has been allowed time to exhibit itself under the ordinary conditions of life, it is altogether premature to set down the movement as "a most wonderful work of God." We have yet to see whether conversion will be followed by reformation in the thousands who are said to have been the subjects of spiritual change; and whether the new life which has sprung up amongst the population of Ulster is anything more than a passing excitement, and is destined to "bring forth fruits meet for repentance."

LATEST NEWS OF THE REVIVAL.

The following is from the *Banner of Ulster* of Saturday:—

At the meetings held in the churches, in the open air, and in private houses, since our last, the number of persons who were manifestly deeply anxious concerning their moral and spiritual state was very great, and several instances of decided conviction occurred, some of them accompanied by physical manifestations of the usual character. These cases, however, attract much less attention now than they did for some weeks after the revival commenced. All unnecessary inducements to undue excitement are now avoided and, indeed, discouraged; and a better direction is thus given to the feeling evinced by those who have been brought to a sincere sense of their own unworthiness before God.

It has been remarked by many, in addition to those who take an interest in the revival movement, as a really extraordinary but significant circumstance, that the number of the lower classes who were attracted from Belfast to the scene of the annual horse-race gathering at the Maze was smaller this year than it was ever known to be before. We leave those who admit this undoubted fact to draw their own inferences. An unquestionable result of the revival, in one of the suburbs of Belfast—the Crumlin-road—has been brought under our notice. In the month of May last, the number of cases of open drunkenness there was as great as in any other portion of the town, of equal population. In June, after the revivals had commenced there, they fell off to less than one-half. This month, up to the present time, there has not actually, as we are informed, occurred one case among the residents of the district. Such an unparalleled circumstance as this surely shows the true character of the good work through its natural fruits.

In a more central district of Belfast—that of Grattan-street—in which a considerable number of persons of loose and abandoned character have their residence, and where open-air services have been occasionally held for some weeks past—the work of spiritual awakening goes on in a very astonishing manner. Very lately, a Roman Catholic has been added to the number of converts; and four or five wretched outcasts have also been brought under conviction of their sins—one of whom has been sent home to her friends in a distant town.

Mr. Brownlow North, Mr. Guinness, and Dr. Spence, of London, are at present in Belfast, and take part in some of the services. With respect to Great George-street Presbyterian Church, it is remarked:—"From night to night are to be seen here many of those who have been recently awakened, joining in the services with that joyful and yet reverential spirit so peculiar to those who have recently tasted that the Lord is gracious."

In Carryduff, we are told, the work of revival still continues unabated. "Prayer-meetings are held every evening—so well attended that the large church is generally crowded, and sometimes even the doors and windows are besieged with multitudes anxious for admittance. More persons are stricken down in their own homes than in the public meeting." As to the moral condition of the population it is reported:—

Intoxication is never witnessed, except in cases of some degraded and confirmed drunkards, and already two keepers of public-houses have come to the resolution of giving up the trade, either from the trade having failed them, or from convictions of the sinfulness of being engaged in such a business. Scores of families have begun to observe family worship night and morning who have hitherto been very negligent in that respect. No profane swearing is heard, nor would any practices be witnessed inconsistent with the Christian character.

In various parts of Ulster revival meetings con-

tinued to be held, which are attended by ministers of all evangelical denominations. A great many are held in the open air, and to some of these "special trains" bring their quota of visitors from neighbouring districts. An aggregate meeting of all the surrounding Presbyterian congregations at Knock-cloughgorm-hill, was held on Monday, the 18th inst.:

The morning was most unfavourable, the rain falling heavily up till two o'clock, the hour for meeting. Nothing, however, could check the religious ardour of the people, and at the appointed hour they were advancing up the slopes of the hill in thousands. At the commencement of the service the rain ceased, and the remainder of the evening was highly favourable. It was calculated that about 6,000 persons were present—almost all belonging to the surrounding Presbyterian congregations.

At an open-air meeting held on the grounds of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Ward, the venerated rector of the parish, there were between 3,000 and 4,000 persons assembled. The addresses were most earnest, Scriptural, and instructive, and were listened to with breathless attention by the vast multitude. A great many were stricken down, under the awakening power of the Spirit; and in remote parts of the grounds was heard, during the whole service, the sound of prayer and praise arising from the groups surrounding the persons affected. A Down correspondent of the *Banner* says:—

Men, women, and children are praying who never prayed before. Parents who had no family altar, now sing, read, and pray, morning and evening, in the family. Parties are coming to the preached Word who never came before. Multitudes are praying in the open fields, entire families coming, and locking their doors. The face of society is changed, and the Lord is doing great things for us, whence joy to us is brought.

CHURCH-RATES AT HADLEIGH, SUFFOLK.—On Monday, July 11, a rather novel scene for this quiet agricultural town occurred at the police court. Messrs. Green, farmers, of Pond Hall (the first we believe to have such honour), were summoned to appear for refusal to pay a Church-rate made July 14, last year. In the course of the cross-examination, conducted by the gentleman who defended the refusal, it came out that no estimate was presented to the vestry. A paper was said to have been laid on the table (but not read) containing such items as the following:—Clerk's salary, sidesmen, vergers, copying of register, clock, ringers, chimera, and 20l. for carpenters' work, the actual repairs calling for which not being stated. It was also found that there were arrears of the rates of former years not collected; for example, 35l. 9s. of the rate of the previous year (1857); albeit the books were not cast up, the examination being delayed to ascertain the precise amount of the arrears. It also transpired that the minutes of the vestry at which the rate was held to be made, were not entered for months afterward—the book being carried round the parish to obtain the necessary signatures. The defence made several objections to the rate, on which the bench (one of the magistrates being a clergyman) retired to consider their decision, which ultimately was against the validity of the rate.—*From a Correspondent.*

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—The Wesleyan Conference, which commences this day at Manchester, excites much interest. The *Doncaster Gazette* learns that the Rev. Samuel Waddy, the governor and chaplain of Wesley College, Sheffield, is likely to be elected President.

SIR CULLING EARDLEY AND LORD FIELDING.—A long correspondence has taken place between Sir Culling Eardley, Bart., and Lord Fielding, who has recently joined the Church of Rome. The letters have reference to the much-talked-of Neapolitan miracle, the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius, which Lord Fielding at a recent public meeting avowed, as an eye-witness, to be perfectly genuine. Sir Culling Eardley—whose pamphlet on "Romanism in Italy," published fourteen years ago, his lordship at the same time criticised with severity—proposes "a simple way of testing the supposed miracle." "If Lord Fielding and his friends (says Sir Culling) will depute a gentleman of character—some English Roman Catholic layman who can talk Italian—to go to Naples, I and my friends will appoint another gentleman. The two shall name an umpire, and as soon as there is a decent Government at Naples their consent shall be asked to an investigation on the spot." Lord Fielding sees no necessity for "taking the trouble" thus proposed, and thereupon Sir Culling proceeds to expose the imposture in a vigorous and conclusive manner.

Religious Intelligence.

THE REV. THOMAS WILLIAMS has resigned the pastoral charge of the Baptist church, meeting at Sharnbrook, Bedfordshire.

HOLLAND-STREET CHAPEL, ROCHDALE.—The Rev. W. Stote, of Bury, will commence his labours in connexion with this place of worship on the first Sabbath in September.

THE REV. HENRY SANDERS, of Whitehaven, has accepted a very cordial and unanimous invitation from the church at Zion Chapel, Wakefield, to become their pastor, and will enter upon his new sphere of usefulness on the first Sabbath in September.

CLOSE OF THE EXETER HALL SERVICES.—On Sunday evening the Exeter Hall services, out of which arose the special services at Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, were brought to a close. The first series was commenced on the 24th of May, 1857. The final service brought together an over-

whelming congregation, and the large hall was densely crowded in a few minutes after the doors were opened. Mr. Cadman preached an eloquent and energetic sermon from the 14th chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, 9th verse:—"For to this end Christ both died and rose and revived, that he might be the Lord both of the dead and living."

WIGTON MAGNA.—On Sunday, the 10th inst., the annual sermons on behalf of the Sabbath schools belonging to the Independent chapel of the above place were preached to crowded congregations by the Rev. J. Barker, LL.B., of Leicester—the collection amounting to 19l. 7s. The following day a numerous assembly of the friends met under a marquee in an orchard belonging to one of the deacons, and partook of tea; after which the evening was most agreeably and profitably spent. On the Tuesday all the children belonging to the Sunday-school were regaled with tea, cake, and nuts; who, together with their teachers and other friends, numbered about 450. The children walked in procession, singing a variety of hymns, and afterwards entered as heartily into various innocent recreations.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD.—A large tea-meeting was held on July 19th in the grounds of J. B. Johns, Esq. The objects in view were, to add to the funds of the new Congregational Chapel in the course of erection, and to develop social and friendly feelings among the Christian friends engaged in the work. The arrangements were good, the gathering large—amounting to nearly 400 persons. All weariness and monotony between the tea and speaking was entirely avoided, the company eagerly breaking up into groups to stroll about the grounds and to survey the variety and beauty of the scenery. Arrangements were soon made for a meeting on the same charming spot. The speaking was lively and instructive. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. W. A. Hurdall (minister), H. Gambridge, F. Edwards, J. Wood, Harding, and Baddow. All were highly delighted with the day, the scenery, and the proceedings. The ladies who got up the meeting have a good reason for being satisfied with the result in adding to the funds for the new chapel.

CARMARTHEN COLLEGE.—The examination and 140th anniversary of this college took place on June 28th, extending over July 1st. The Rev. R. B. Ashland and J. C. Lawrence, Esq., of London, attended as deputation from the Presbyterian Board. The examination in Classics, Mathematics, and the Natural Sciences, and in the department of Theology and Philosophy, was comprehensive and searching, and by the proofs of diligence and success in study on the part of the young men which it elicited, gave general satisfaction. In Theology and Mental and Moral Science, successive years have shown increased attention and progress; and the present examination, by the more adequate room it afforded for the display of ability through the mixed system of written and viva voce answers, gave greater prominence to this encouraging fact. The Sharpe prizes in Biblical History, Geography, and Antiquities, were, as usual, competed for with marked zeal and intelligence. The extra Theological Class, formed two years ago for the benefit of candidates who, by reason of age or otherwise, were not prepared to seek the literary advantages of the college, having studied various subjects in common with other classes, passed a special and very creditable examination in Paley's "Moral Philosophy." The deputation, assistant-examiners, tutors, and neighbouring ministers of various denominations, brought the proceedings to a close, according to annual custom, by dining together at the Ivy Bush Hotel. The loyal toast, "The Queen," never forgotten by Protestant Dissenters, was received with evident enthusiasm. "Civil and Religious Liberty," peculiarly illustrated and enforced by the constitution and action of the Carmarthen College—"The Presbyterian Board"—"The College Professors," &c., followed in due course, and were spoken to with suitable force and brevity. The next session opens on the first day of October.—*From a Correspondent.*

FETTER-LANE CHAPEL.—The 100th anniversary of the chapel in this place was celebrated on Sunday week, when the Rev. Samuel Martin and the Rev. Dr. Ferguson preached two impressive and eloquent sermons. The chapel, which had suffered somewhat from a disastrous fire which broke out at the rear of the premises some few weeks ago, has been repaired, newly painted, and various alterations and improvements have been effected in its internal arrangements. On Wednesday, the 13th, a tea-meeting was held, and afterwards a public meeting. The chair was occupied by Mr. George Hitchcock, who said that in Cardiganshire an extensive religious revival had been going on, and 7,000 conversions had taken place; a similar work was going on at Exeter and Scarborough, all denominations reaping a great increase in the number of their members; and that he had been attending a conference in connexion with the Young Men's Christian Association, not fewer than ninety-four delegates being present, from various parts of the country, and that prayer-meetings were being held, and young men were being introduced to their religious services. At Aberdeen two very strange things had happened. In Scotland there were "revivalist preachers" going about, visiting and preaching to the people; one of them being Brownlow North, who was greatly instrumental in the promotion of the conversion of hundreds. Another was Mr. Grant. A third, who, having been an infidel, was convinced of the truth of Christianity by the perusal of "The Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," published by the Tract Society, was now giving his life to the work of evangelisation, and began that career by the distribution of tracts. In March last, at a religious meeting at

Aberdeen, a boy had been converted, and he began to preach to the other inmates, and thence the work had spread, and the whole town now seemed "about to close to Christ." At the Athenæum at Exeter, two whole days were recently set apart for prayer, and 1,200 persons were present; and that very day (Wednesday) was the anniversary of the beginning of a very gracious work there. Let Christians in London pray with and for their brethren in the country, and that a revival might break out in the metropolis, with whatever denomination of the Christian church it might be connected. The Rev. Samuel March, pastor, in the course of an interesting statement, said that a court opposite, of 1,000 inhabitants, not ten of whom attended any place of worship, was a specimen of the godlessness of the neighbourhood; and there was therefore great need for evangelistic effort. Sixty persons had been added to the church. There were a Sabbath-school, Bible-classes, lectures and reading for the working classes, psalmody-class, Christian Instruction Society visiting 1,000 families weekly, a Bible Society, and other agencies at work in connexion with the chapel. The Rev. W. O'Neill, J. H. Wilson, and Rev. Mr. Bowrey then addressed the meeting. A vote of thanks concluded the meeting.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE DIVORCE COURT.

On Thursday the Royal Assent having been given to a number of bills, chiefly of a private nature, by Royal Commission,

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the Divorce Court Bill. He briefly alluded to the former difficulties of procuring a divorce, and stated the recent alterations which had been made in the law by the constitution of the present Divorce Court. The business of the Court had increased so much more than was anticipated, that it became necessary to consider what steps should be taken to relieve it from the present press of business. He did not wish to create new judges, and he therefore proposed that, in addition to the present judicial staff, all the junior puisne judges should form a part of the Court. The measure also contained a provision to enable the Court to sit with closed doors in cases of great indecency. It was also proposed to require the Attorney-General to watch petitions for divorce in cases where there might be reason to suspect collusion.

LORD BROUGHAM heartily concurred in the suggestions of his noble friend.

LORD CHELMSFORD said that the business of the Court had so much increased that it had become necessary to appoint new judges. He could not agree with what had fallen from the Lord-Chancellor in respect to the admission of the puisne judges to form part of the Divorce Court. Those judges had duties of their own to attend to, and those duties would materially suffer if their presence should be required elsewhere. In regard to the proposed interference of the Attorney-General in cases of collusion, he asked how was the Attorney-General to interfere, and pointed out the various inconveniences which would arise from such a system to the petitioners. He, however, concurred in the propriety of the general character of the measure, and thought it would be an improvement on the present system.

After some discussion, the LORD-CHANCELLOR stated that he had no objection to introduce clauses to connect Ireland with this bill if they should be proposed, and briefly replied to the objections which had been raised in the course of the debate.

The bill was then read a second time.

THE ITALIAN DUCHIES.

On Friday, LORD NORMANBY asked her Majesty's Government if they had received any information regarding the assertion in the speech of the Emperor of the French "that the Italian Sovereigns had been persuaded of the necessity of introducing salutary reforms;" and also if any exceptions were to be made in the restoration of the Italian Sovereigns.

LORD GRANVILLE was unable to give any detailed information on the subject.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE then moved the second reading of the North-Western Territories (British America) Bill, and informed the House that the purpose of the measure was to appoint magistrates to secure public order, and to lay down rules for the better regulation of trade between the whites and Indians, with the view of preventing oppression.

The bill was read a second time.

LORD LYNDHURST AND NATIONAL DEFENCES.

On Monday, LORD LYNDHURST repelled the charges which had been made against him by an hon. member of the House of Commons (Mr. Bright), backed by a noble lord, in reference to the remarks he had made on the national defences. As to the charge of age, and of being an old peer, he pleaded guilty, and at the same time he duly acknowledged the power of the sarcasm—so pointed, so keen, so bitter, and so creditable to the taste and talents of the hon. member who had made so extraordinary a discovery. As to the charge of making remarks calculated to wound the susceptibility of a neighbouring nation, nothing was further from his intention, which was only to arouse this country to the necessity of putting its defences in an efficient state. It might be the policy of some private individuals, when one cheek was smitten, to turn the other cheek to the smiter, but such was not his feelings, nor ought it to be that of a great nation. He concluded his explanations by asking the Duke of Somerset whether he was aware

that the French fleet was being armed with rifled cannon, and if it were true that only 100 rifled cannons could be supplied this year, and 200 the next, to her Majesty's fleet?

The Duke of SOMERSET had heard that the French fleet was being provided with rifled cannon, and admitted that the rifled cannon for the armament of our fleet would not be ready for some time. He did not think it expedient at the present time to enter into a discussion of what was being done in our arsenals and dockyards.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

LORD BROUGHAM, in calling the attention of the House to the state of national education, gave a sketch of the progress made in this important subject during the last forty years. He showed the vast increase in the number of day and Sunday schools and of the numbers who attended them since 1818, and proceeded to refer to a plan of secular education which he had formerly advocated. The difficulties of the question were much increased by religious differences; but he would prefer education even under the Pope of Rome to no education at all. He referred in high terms of praise to the efforts to forward education by training skilled masters and pupil teachers, and urged the necessity of providing well-educated schoolmistresses, as the well-being of so large a class of the female population depended upon them. He concluded by proposing that the Committee of the Privy Council should inspect the middle-class schools throughout the country.

LORD GRANVILLE was very unwilling, considering the enormous amount of work already imposed on the Committee of the Privy Council, to place upon them the additional labour of inspecting middle-class schools.

The House then adjourned at twenty-five minutes to seven.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

EDINBURGH, &c., ANNUITY-TAX ABOLITION BILL.

At the noon sitting of the House, on Wednesday, Mr. BLACK moved the second reading of this bill, which he said was intended to remove a grievance of which his constituents had long complained. The original injustice had been aggravated by a clause which was in 1809 smuggled into a private bill, and the practical result was that the whole people of Edinburgh were called upon to contribute to the stipends of ministers from whose teaching the majority of them derived no instruction. He found from the census report of 1851 that, of 48,886 persons who attended Divine worship on a particular Sunday in Edinburgh, only 8,674, or less than one-fifth of the whole, attended the Established churches. The tendency of public feeling in this country had been shown last week by the majority in that House, who decided in favour of an abolition of Church-rates, but the impost of which he complained was more heavy and more vexatious than Church-rates. In Ireland, also, the tax of Ministers' Money had been abolished, although it was less oppressive and more fairly levied than the Edinburgh Annuity-tax. It was true that there had been no violent agitation against this tax, but that arose from the fact that bills had been introduced into that House having for their object the abolition of the objectionable impost, and the inhabitants of Edinburgh, who upon other occasions had proved that they could rise in riot, had been content to await the justice of the House of Commons. It could not be denied that, for the sake of all parties, the Established Church not excepted, it was advisable that this tax should be abolished. It was no part of his business to point out any substitute, but he would refer the supporters of the Established Church to the example of the Free Church, the ministers of which were liberally supported by the free-will offerings of the public. In conclusion, the hon. member, replying to some statements made on a previous occasion, contended that the Annuity-tax was a personal tax, and not a tax on property, and that, contrasting the attendance at the Established churches in Edinburgh with the attendance at the Free churches, the Scotch Established Church could not properly be called the church of the poor. He moved the second reading of the bill.

Mr. BLACKBURN asked what were the intentions of the Government with respect to it. The most important principle of the bill, as far as Edinburgh was concerned, was the entire disendowment of the Established Church. The argument of the hon. member was that those who wanted a church should pay for it. This was the voluntary principle, and he wished to know whether the Government concurred in that doctrine? If the principle were good for Edinburgh, it would be equally good for the whole of Scotland, and for the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. (Hear, hear.) He believed that the bill, if it only provided a proper substitute for the Annuity-tax instead of the voluntary system, would be accepted unanimously by the House. (Hear, hear.)

Sir G. C. LEWIS observed that the difficulty had always been to find a substitute for this tax. (Hear, hear.) There was a great similarity between the Annuity-tax and Ministers' Money in certain parishes in Ireland, and he confessed that he had no hesitation in giving his assent to the principle contained in the present bill. (Hear, hear.) He thought it desirable that this limited and local impost should cease. At the same time the introducer of the pre-

sent measure did not propose the total and immediate abolition of the Annuity-tax, but reserved existing interests. (Hear, hear.) In giving his vote for the second reading of the bill he wished simply to signify his assent to the abolition of the Annuity-tax in its present form, and to express his desire, in the event of the bill not passing during the present session, that it might be in the power of the Government in the next session to propose some plan not exactly in accordance with schemes which had been previously proposed, and which had not received the assent of Parliament, but some plan establishing, though not an equivalent, a substantial substitute for the present tax. The statement he now made was a *bond fide* statement, founded on a consideration of the details of the question, and in the event of the present Government being in office next session, and the bill now under consideration not going through all its stages in this Parliament, the Government would then bring forward a measure founded on the principle he had described. (Hear, hear.)

LORD ELCHO considered the principle of the bill as obnoxious and so dangerous—sweeping away the foundation of the Established Church—that although anxious for a compromise, he felt bound to vote against the second reading, and he moved to defer it for three months.

Mr. W. MILLER seconded the amendment. He denied that the clergy were open to the charge of having wrung their dues from the people by constraint. The hon. member for Edinburgh (Mr. Black) professed great reverence for the law, but he had not paid these rates for two years (a laugh), and his example had not been without its effect.

Sir E. COLEBROOK said that if no such compromise could be effected, he would not be deterred by the taunt that he was sanctioning the voluntary principle from giving his support to this bill. The voluntary principle was, in fact, acted upon to a great extent in London for the support of the Established Church; and he did not, therefore, see any reason to shrink from adopting it in the case under consideration. He believed that the amount obtained from pew-rents, under proper management, would be amply sufficient for the payment of the clergy of Edinburgh.

Mr. C. BRUCE thought the Government ought to have accompanied their offer to introduce a measure on this subject next session with the condition that this bill be at once withdrawn. He thought the bill was most objectionable, and he would therefore support the motion of his noble friend.

Mr. CAIRD denied that this bill, as had been alleged, would involve a robbery of the Church and of the poor. At present the most wealthy classes in Edinburgh were altogether exempt from contributions to the support of the clergy of the Established Church, and he thought that exemption ought not to be maintained. He was glad to learn that the Government intended to take up this question, and he hoped they would settle it in a satisfactory manner.

The LORD ADVOCATE thought it most desirable that an end should be put to this tax, in a manner which would involve no injustice to any of the parties whose interests were concerned; but various attempts which had been made to settle the question since 1831 had proved unsuccessful. He was himself no advocate of the voluntary principle, and did not hold that Church establishments were unscriptural; but the abolition of the Annuity-tax had been urged by many persons who were not adherents of the voluntary principle, or opposed to the principle of Church establishments. The main question was, what equivalent should be substituted for the Annuity-tax, and he regretted that his noble friend had not offered any suggestion on that point. The noble lord seemed to think that the application of the seat-rents to the support of the clergy would be an acknowledgment of the voluntary principle, but that appeared to him to be a mistake. It was one thing to maintain the voluntary principle to the extent that no establishments ought to exist, and it was another thing to exclude the voluntary principle altogether from a Church establishment. (Hear, hear.) What would have been the condition of that vast metropolis with regard to pastoral superintendence and the benefits of a Church establishment if the voluntary principle had not been acted upon? As streets and squares were gradually built churches were seen constantly rising in their midst, and were they supported by taxes or endowments? No; they depended mainly upon that voluntary principle to the application of which to the Established Church of Scotland his noble friend objected. If he (the Lord Advocate) believed, as had been said, that this bill implied the abolition of the Established Church of Scotland, he for one would not give it his support, but he did not think there was a word in the bill which justified such an objection. He hoped the second reading of the bill would be assented to, and he could only say that he would be most ready to afford any assistance in his power for the settlement of this question on a just and equitable basis.

Mr. NEWDEGATE regarded this bill as clearly aimed against the principle of an Established Church, because it provided no substitute for the fund it withdrew except certain tithes already appropriated to the support of the clergy. A great deal had been done towards Church extension by the aid of the voluntary system, but the provision for the spiritual wants of the poor was still very inadequate, and he was therefore strongly opposed to leaving the Church entirely dependent upon the casual and uncertain benevolence of individuals, instead of upon some fixed and assured legal means of support. By voting for this bill the Government could not escape from this condition, that they thereby accepted service

under the hon. member for Birmingham and his followers; and they ought to be required to wear the livery appropriate to that service. (A laugh.) The hon. member for Birmingham and his co-opinionists, as the advocates of an exclusive reliance on the voluntary principle, took up an avowed and distinct position on that question, governing the Government itself, or at least those members of it who wished to qualify that principle, and there was therefore no resource for those who would maintain an Established Church except to adopt in turn a course equally firm and unmistakable.

Mr. BAXTER hoped the hon. member for Edinburgh would accede to the proposal of the Government, and abstain from proceeding further with his bill that session than the second reading. At the same time he had no confidence that any compromise would be effectual on the subject.

Mr. BLACK was quite willing to surrender his "stock in trade" in this question into the hands of the Government (a laugh) after his measure had been read a second time; but he trusted that the coming bill of the Government would abolish the tax altogether.

Mr. BRIGHT said they were told on high authority not to put their trust in princes. Let him advise the hon. member for Edinburgh not to put his trust in Governments. (A laugh.) This was just one of those questions which a Government never dealt with satisfactorily until it had been driven to the last extremity, and it was not clear that that extremity had in that case yet arrived. What had been their experience in regard to Church-rates? Ever since he had first sat in Parliament, now sixteen or seventeen years ago, they had had Governments proposing to settle that question; but they had never touched it, except to make a complete mess of it (a laugh), and to disgust both sides of the House with their attempts. The consequence was, the subject was now left in the hands of the hon. member for Tavistock just as it stood many years since; and that hon. gentleman, and those who went honestly along with him for its principle, had alone any chance of passing a proper measure through the House. He would not, however, ask the hon. member for Edinburgh to reject the suggestion now made to him, because the same course must probably have been taken after the second reading even if there had been no such recommendation from the Treasury-bench. But the hon. gentleman, between the present time and the next session, had better not believe for a moment that the Government would bring in a bill so satisfactory as the present one to those who were opposed to the Annuity-tax. Without in the least disputing the goodwill of the Home Secretary, there were difficulties in the way of a Government handling that matter which would not attach to the task if undertaken by the hon. member for Edinburgh. That tax, like Church-rates, must be clean abolished; and therefore the hon. member should stand on the principle of his bill, relying on the support he had from the people of Edinburgh, as well as on the previous decisions of that House on the same subject, and also on the larger question of Church-rates. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. S. ESTCOURT said nothing could be gained by pressing the present motion to a division. On the other hand, such a step might prejudice the prospect of a reasonable compromise when the subject came to be discussed in another year.

Sir G. C. LEWIS, in answer to a remark of the hon. member for Birmingham, explained that he had declared himself prepared to vote for the second reading, but had not asked the hon. member for Edinburgh to withdraw his bill. He had not made any bargain with that hon. gentleman, but had left the House to say whether it would prefer the present bill or the one promised by the Government. Between the Annuity-tax and the English Church-rate there was this distinction—that the former furnished stipends for the ministers, while the latter maintained the fabrics of the Church.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| For the second reading | 162 |
| Against it | 108 |
| Majority | —54 |

The bill was therefore read a second time.

EXCLUSIONS FROM THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. M. MILNES moved the second reading of the Diplomatic Pensions Bill, the object of which was to exempt the recipient of such pensions from the operation of the Act 6th of Anne, which excluded persons in the receipt of pensions under the Crown from a seat in that House.

Mr. WILSON said that, looking to the origin of the exclusion, which was a constitutional jealousy on the part of the House of Commons, if the House chose to divest itself of that jealousy in this case, the Government had no objection to the measure.

Several members spoke in favour of the bill, which was read a second time.

CHURCH-RATES COMMUTATION BILL.

Mr. ALCOCK, in moving the second reading of this bill, stated its object to be to provide for the voluntary commutation of Church-rates by empowering the charity commissioners, after securing a yearly sum sufficient to pay the expenses now legally payable out of the rates, to declare them to be abolished in parishes in which such provision was made.

Mr. CLIVE was not prepared to deny that the measure might be a good one, but was of opinion that it was entirely out of the question to proceed with it, inasmuch as a bill for the total abolition of Church-rates was under the consideration of the House.

Mr. BAXTER looked upon the proposal as an attempt to settle by a compromise that which had

already been settled by public opinion in a different manner. He should, therefore, move that the bill be read a second time that day three months.

The bill was ultimately withdrawn.

Mr. Cowper's Metropolis Carriage Ways Bill was withdrawn.

The Imprisonment for Small Debts Bill was read a second time.

REFORM OF CRIMINAL LAW.

Mr. WHITESIDE, in moving the second reading of the Criminal Procedure Bill, defended that part of the measure which did away with the forfeiture of goods and corruption of blood of criminals. He adverted to another bill—the Public Justice Offences Bill—and justified the abolition of the punishment of death in cases where there was no premeditated design to take away life. His firm belief was, that the more our laws proceeded in the direction of humanity, the more certain would the punishment inflicted on offenders be—(Hear, hear)—and he trusted that the Attorney-General would concur in that opinion.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said it would be his duty, and that of the Solicitor-General, with the sanction of the Government, to bring the statute law of the country, and especially the criminal law, into a proper condition, and the result of their labours would be laid before Parliament at the beginning of the next year. He indicated the principles which, he said, would guide them in dealing with the criminal law. He concurred with the right hon. gentleman in the general principle of its being desirable that the punishment of death should be dispensed with as far as possible, but in making that statement he must not be understood as pledging the Government to the adoption of any particular course.

After a few words from Mr. James, Mr. WHITESIDE withdrew these and his other bills of law reform.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.

On Thursday, Mr. KEE SEYMUR inquired whether it was the intention of Government to adopt so much of the site of Smithfield-market as reverts to the Crown for the enjoyment and recreation of the public.

The HOME SECRETARY replied that a plan had been suggested by the corporation of the City of London by which a considerable proportion of the site in question would be rendered available for the public enjoyment and recreation.

FINANCES OF THE COUNTRY.

On the order for going into a Committee of Ways and Means,

Mr. DISRAELI took occasion to enter upon a review of the financial operations of the late Government, the difficulties those operations had had to encounter, and their probable result had the arrangements which had met with the concurrence of the House not been disturbed by unforeseen political occurrences. He then adverted to the course which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had recommended. To the decision to which the present Government had arrived to deal with the deficiency of revenue by taxes, and not by loan, he gave an unqualified approbation. There was nothing in the amount of the deficiency that would justify a recourse to a loan. Admitting, however, that the Government were perfectly justified in the course they had taken in augmenting the Income-tax, and not objecting to the amount, he asked the House to consider the mode in which the tax was to be levied, and he should be glad if the proposed plan could be modified. He did not think that collecting the additional 4d. in six months, instead of spreading it over the year, was at all necessary. It added to the severity of the pressure, and the more this proposition was before the country, the more numerous, in his opinion, would be the objections to the arrangement, for he thought the same amount might be raised without this annoyance to the taxpayers. Looking at the general condition of our finances, he observed that we were now raising a revenue of nearly 70,000,000*l.* in a time of peace; and how, he asked, was this great and growing evil to be met? It was useless to blame Governments; no persons were so interested in keeping down expenditure as the Government of the day; so that we should gain nothing by declamatory speeches, and forcing upon the Government what was called economical administration. The Government of this country was, on the whole, an economical Government; the estimates for the civil service showed an expenditure for the development and advancement of the people, so that these estimates did not afford a resource; and, great as our expenditure was for the army and navy, the defences of the country were still said to be imperfect. Then, what were the ways and means to encounter these future demands? Our expenditure depended upon our policy. The Ministry only kept up that expenditure which the policy of the country demanded, and Parliament was responsible for that policy. If we did not reduce our expenditure, we must look to our policy, and with that view, at this moment there were two points that must not be overlooked. The policy of the late Government in respect to the transactions in Italy was to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality, and the present Administration had declared their intention to adopt that policy. There was a prospect of a Congress or Conference to be attended by neutral Powers, but the moment they attended the Conference or Congress they ceased to be neutral. We had peace. He believed peace to be a great blessing, and no country would profit more from peace than this country. Viewing the startling events which had happened in Italy from an English point, and the vantage-ground we occupied,

should we, he asked, thrust ourselves into Congresses or Conferences, and enter into engagements which would involve us in proceedings injurious to our resources, and from which we could reap only confusion and ruin? This was one point of policy which required the consideration of the House. There was another of still greater importance. We were to view the peace as it related to England and to English interests. He considered that it was entitled to our respect; but he had heard the peace disapproved, and by English statesmen, because the Emperor of the French had not realised the programme with which he commenced the war. But there was no instance in which the objects of a war had been fully or in a great degree realised. He gave credit to the princes who had signed the peace, and he hoped and believed it would be permanent; but let us do our best to make it so. And what was our course? Not to meet at any Congress, but to go to our ally, and, giving him credit for sincere motives, say to him, "If you are in favour of peace, join us in securing it by the only mode by which peace can be secured; revive and restore and increase the good feeling between the two countries by the diminution of your armaments; show yourself, as we believe you to be, sincerely anxious for the peace of the world, and we will join you in reciprocal confidence."

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he should dismiss from his consideration that part of Mr. Disraeli's speech which related to the justification of the financial measures of the late Government, upon which no imputation had been thrown. The objection Mr. Disraeli had urged to the proposed mode of levying the additional Income-tax involved, in fact, the whole question of borrowing or not borrowing. The House of Commons was as much entitled to tax six months' profits as those of twelve months. The effect of the "modification" would be to throw half the additional tax on the year 1860-61, making it part of the ways and means not of the current year, but of the next. He demurred to the doctrine of Mr. Disraeli, that the growth of the civil expenditure was legitimate and normal.

Great as the increase of your civil estimates is, it is small in comparison with what it will be unless this House determine to lay a strong hand on the system. (Cheers.) There is a question about to be put to-night with regard to harbours of refuge, when we are to act on the report of a committee on that subject. I think that committee has recommended a public expenditure of about 2,500,000*l.*, and a public advance of about one million and a quarter; and as I believe it would be moderate in all cases of harbours of refuge to say that the cost, when they come to be executed, is at least double that which was estimated, I think I may fairly multiply by two the sums I have given, and then the figures will stand 5,000,000*l.* of public expenditure, and 2,500,000*l.* of a public advance. Then you are going to rebuild the public offices; and on what scale? How much are they to cost? Will you be satisfied if they cost as little as these houses in which we sit? ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) You have done nothing for the National Gallery, but it is agreed on all hands that a structure ought to be raised, and that the site ought to be enlarged at very great expense in order to erect upon it an edifice worthy of the country. You bought six years ago that valuable site of Burlington House; but it still remains to cover that site with buildings proportioned to the purposes for which it was acquired. We come next to our old friends the packet and telegraph contracts. (Laughter.) At the present moment your packet estimate is about a million, and you not merely abandon all profit out of that portion of your postal service, but of this million you pay 600,000*l.* of hard money out of the public purse. What does the House suppose was the gross amount of those pending contracts on our accession to office? Why, Sir, I found that the contracts that had been more or less entertained by the Government, but which had not yet received the definitive or substantial sanction of Parliament, involved guarantees very nearly to the sum of 600,000*l.* a-year. (Hear, hear.) Now, I can't admit to the right hon. gentleman that his estimate is a rational or sober one, when in this state of things he speaks with such calm satisfaction of the growth of the expenditure for the civil service. (Cheers.)

As to our naval and military estimates, he had supposed that there was nothing to be done but to adopt the measures of the late Government, and all the difficulties of the Income-tax would be cleared away at once. He had been rather hard upon the present Government in assuming the perfect wisdom of their predecessors in respect to foreign affairs. He (Mr. Gladstone) thought it would have been more convenient to have chosen another opportunity for discussing these topics. Mr. Disraeli had endeavoured to impress upon the present Government the duty of preserving the alliance between England and France—which had become almost the law of our foreign policy—and he said, "Require the diminution of armaments." He (Mr. Gladstone) expressed his opinion that the moment the state of Europe allowed it would be the duty of the English Government to use every effort in that sense. But why should Mr. Disraeli, he asked, denounce all Congresses? Three months, four months, and five months ago, Lord Malmesbury had no rest day or night in discharging despatches and telegrams to all points quicker than any of the new artillery will discharge cannon balls and bullets, all recommending, enforcing, adjusting, and re-adjusting plans for the bringing about, if possible, by hook or by crook, the meeting of a Congress. (Cheers and a laugh.) He (Mr. Gladstone) was not prepared to subscribe to all Mr. Disraeli's opinions as to the peace; he would rather reserve his judgment than pledge himself, in the present state of Europe, by giving a distinct approbation of its terms. He agreed that we should do our best to make it permanent by caution and moderation in word and deed.

Mr. BRIGHT congratulated Mr. Disraeli on having become a convert to his and Mr. Cobden's views of

foreign policy. With respect to the Budget, it had met, he thought, with as much general satisfaction as such measures can expect to meet with. His satisfaction arose from the reflection that it was an arrangement for a year only, and that next year the Government would take a comprehensive view of our finances. He believed the Income-tax was hateful, chiefly because it was unjust. He was prepared to show that it fell with a double weight on shops and manufactures compared with the capital employed in the cultivation of land. Mr. Bright discussed at much length the Succession Duty, pointing out what he alleged to be its partial operation. Addressing himself then to foreign politics, he said:

Does the House believe that we are now more or less safe than we were in 1853 from a foreign war, and particularly from an invasion of this country? We have men—the right hon. gentleman has referred to them—who are afflicted with a periodical panic. (Hear.) There is no complaint, I believe, so incurable as that. (A laugh.) One fit begets another, and every fit seems so to enfeeble the constitution of the patient that each succeeding attack becomes more alarming than the last. (Laughter.) We have two or three newspapers in the city which appear to suffer in this way. One, which is supposed to represent a particular trading interest, pours forth from day to day, from week to week, from month to month—I know not at whose instigation, I know not if at the instigation of any man save the editor—the most foolish, but the most bitter invectives against the French Government, and by that means against the French nation. (Hear, hear.) I say against the French nation, because I hold that, no matter whether we approve the Government now existing in France, if we had such a Government, and some foreign nation through its press were constantly insulting that Government, we should take not a small portion of those insults to ourselves, and we should become proportionately irritated against that nation. (Cheers.) Take another paper, the *Times*, which, unfortunately and untruly, is believed on the continent to represent the opinions of the English people. Who is there on that paper—let him stand forward if there be such a man—who has a bitter personal animosity against the Emperor of the French? Day after day, every form into which the English language can be pressed is made use of for the purpose of stirring up the bitterest animosity between two of the greatest nations on the face of the earth. (Hear.) Have these men published letters from Italy in vain? Have they told us of acres of bloody and mangled human bodies over which guns have been dragged and cavalry have galloped—have they told us of such scenes until a shudder has passed, I may almost say, through universal human nature—and yet have they not learnt for one single moment to restrain that animosity which, if it continues many months longer, will place it beyond the power of this or any Government to prevent our being embroiled in a war with France? (Cheers.) And it is not only the hon. gentleman the member for Southwark and such as he, it is not only the editors of newspapers, who suffer from panics; but go into another and what is generally supposed to be a higher place, and what do you find there? Why, you hear some aged peer turning back as it were to the convictions and the facts of his early youth, and delivering speeches which might have been somewhat in character with the barbarism of sixty years ago, but which are very unfit for our time and for our opinions. (Hear, hear.) We find another peer ("Order!"), another gentleman, then—(a laugh)—making a speech. I believe I am transgressing by the mention of certain things which are too sacred for allusion here; but really I do not want to go into detail and point to persons in connexion with this matter. What I say is, that throughout Europe every intelligent man who reads speeches of that character, whether made in this House or in another place, can only arrive at one conclusion, thoroughly false as I believe in my conscience it would be—namely, that these persons represent a very large amount of public opinion in this country, and that we have forgotten the disasters and the ruin entailed by the great revolutionary war of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has spoken, and are ready to engage in another conflict of equal duration and equal cost in blood and treasure, with a result as utterly bootless to England and to Europe. (Cheers.)

The French Government went into the Russian war because they were anxious to associate themselves with the foreign policy of England. Subsequently they went into another war with a more distant nation—they went into the war with China. They took part with the noble viscount now at the head of the Government in the interference which he promoted in Italy with regard to Naples some two or three years ago.

It appears to me, that looking at it from every point of view, reading the newspapers, and hearing what everybody has to say, if there be one thing which is more distinctly marked in the policy of the Emperor of the French since his accession to the throne of France than another, it is the perpetual anxiety, by every means which is consistent with his own safety, and with the interests as he believes of France, to ally himself with England and with the foreign policy of England. (Cheers.) Well, if that be so, why should we perpetually create these suspicions, and generate in the minds of the people, nine-tenths of whom have small opportunity of ascertaining the facts, alarms which give colour and justification to this enormous increase in our armaments, of which we have heard such loud complaints from both sides of that table to-night?

He could not believe that France saw the question of war in a different light from ourselves, and that 30,000,000 Frenchmen were not as anxious for a perpetual peace with England as most intelligent and Christian Englishmen were for a perpetual peace with France. If he was in the position of Lord J. Russell, he would try to emancipate himself from the old bloody traditions of the Foreign-office; he would approach France in a sensible, moral, and Christian spirit, and test the sincerity of the Government by proposing an alteration of the tariffs of the two countries in the interests of free trade.

I hope that the noble viscount at the head of the Government will henceforth take such steps as I have indi-

cated, and try to put an end to the ruinous increase in our expenditure. I hope that he will endeavour to secure peace between France and England, to knit those two great nations for the future in perpetual amity, and to show that 1,800 years of Christian profession is at length to be compensated and fulfilled by something like Christian practice. (Loud cheers.)

Lord J. RUSSELL said he had seen with pain the attempts made to awaken a feeling in this country against the Sovereign and people of France, which could only produce on their part a feeling of animosity against the people of this country. He believed that the Emperor of the French had been a faithful ally to this country; what, then, was the meaning of the continual invectives against him? He believed that, as far as he was concerned, the Emperor had been anxious to get rid of protecting duties, as injurious to France; but it would not be prudent to give a handle to the Protectionist party in that country to charge him with sacrificing the interests of France to those of England.

Lord PALMERSTON corrected a mistake which he remarked had been more than once made by members of the late Government. He had never expressed approval of their foreign policy; he had merely given them due credit for good intentions in their endeavour to prevent the war.

But it could not be denied that the language of the late Government was, upon all occasions, that of encouragement to Austria, and of defiance to France. The meaning was in truth this—that in the event of England being drawn into the war, an event not improbable, the Government would take the side of Austria. Now he believed that had the Government taken the opposite course, had they intimated a leaning adverse to Austria, the actual breaking out of hostilities might have been avoided. (Hear, hear.)

He defended his own views of foreign policy with respect to the Congress.

My noble friend stated that whether we should be parties to a Conference or not was a matter still under consideration, and would depend upon circumstances. But undoubtedly no Government of this country would recommend that England should be a party to a Congress simply to register the edicts—simply to register the arrangements made by other parties, without the previous consent and concurrence of England. We may enter into a conference for the purpose of improving arrangements not finally concluded and still open for consideration; but it is no part of England's duty to make herself simply the recording agent of transactions in which she has had no part or voice. (Hear, hear.)

He agreed with Mr. Bright as to the evil that might result from the tone of hostility adopted towards the Emperor of the French and the nation he governed. We had no right to make ourselves censors as to the manner in which foreign nations were governed. We had only to look at the manner in which the Sovereign of France had performed the duty of an ally, and no one could deny that he had fulfilled that duty towards us. That was no reason, however, why we should not put ourselves in a state of defence, and not trust our security to the forbearance of another country.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD observed that every one must see that the two noble lords had made up their minds to go into a congress, and that, if they could get into the congress, they would. The circumstances were different from those which existed when Lord Malmesbury proposed a congress, and the object was different. They would go into the congress either to alter the terms of the peace or to accept them. If the former, in whose interests, he asked, were we to enter into the congress? It would be the duty of the Government to inform the House, at the earliest moment, of their decision respecting the entering into the congress.

After a further desultory discussion, the House went into a Committee of Ways and Means, when the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved his resolutions on the Income-tax and malt credit.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY moved an amendment, to reduce the additional tax on income from 4d. to 3d. in the pound, which was negatived without a division; and another amendment, to reduce the tax on Long Annuities to 4d. for every pound of dividend shared the same fate.

In the course of the discussion, Colonel SYKES said:—

He found from a statement which he held in his hand that there had been an increase in every department since 1835. In that year the outlay for the army was 7,000,000*l.*, and now it was 11,000,000*l.*, an increase of 55 per cent. The expenditure for the navy had advanced from 4,200,000*l.* in 1835 to 12,680,000*l.* in the present year, or an increase of 198 per cent. grants and miscellaneous services, which in 1835 were 182,497*l.*, were now 808,844*l.*, or an increase of 342 per cent. In salaries and public departments there had been an increase of 139 per cent. in the same period, the respective amounts being 591,000*l.* and 1,413,495*l.* For law and justice the outlay in 1835 was 494,000*l.* and it had now swollen to 2,544,650*l.*, being an increase of 414 per cent. For education, science, and art, which certainly did denote the progress of civilisation, the sum voted had increased from 136,190*l.* in 1835 to 1,328,453*l.*, being an increase of 883 per cent. In the colonial and consular departments the increase had been only 49 per cent., owing to the colonies being permitted self-government. For special and temporary objects the outlay had increased from 269,000*l.* to 677,000*l.* last year, being an increase of 181 per cent. It was therefore primarily incumbent upon us to diminish as much as possible our expenditure, for if matters progressed much longer as they had been going on since 1835 he believed there would be witnessed in this country a disaster that was unequalled in Europe.

Mr. DISRAELI moved, as an amendment, to omit the words in the first resolution, "and such additional rates and duties shall be collected and paid with and over and above the first moiety of the duties assessed or charged under the Act." This

amendment was likewise negatived, after an animated debate.

The resolutions were then agreed to, and ordered to be reported.

The Report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE moved that the order of the day for the second reading of this bill be discharged, as, on examining the "order book," he found it impossible to fix any day for continuing the debate.

After some conversation, in the course of which opinions were expressed that, as the bill was not to be proceeded with, it would have been better if it had not been introduced at all, and that the office of Lord-Chancellor in Ireland ought to be recast and entirely secularised before such a measure was allowed to pass, the order was discharged and the bill was withdrawn.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS BILL.

The House then went into committee upon this bill, when Mr. NEWDEGATE expressed his hope that the hon. member for Sheffield would not press the bill at that hour (twenty minutes past one), and, as Mr. Hadfield declined to comply with his suggestion, moved that the Chairman report progress.

The committee divided, when there were—

For reporting progress 20

Against it 56

Majority —36

Mr. B. STANHOPE then moved that the Chairman leave the chair.

The House divided, and the numbers were—

Ayes 19

Noes 54

Majority —35

Mr. STEUART then moved that the Chairman report progress; and, after some conversation, the motion was agreed to.

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

On Friday, Lord ELCHO notified that on the motion for supply, on Monday next, he should bring forward a resolution setting forth that it was inconsistent with the honour and dignity of this country to participate in any conferences that might be held for the purpose of settling the details of the peace lately arranged between the Emperors of France and Austria.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

In reply to Mr. Horsman, Lord J. RUSSELL said the French Government had communicated to that of her Majesty the preliminaries of the peace concluded with Austria, which were not then in a state to be laid before the House; but he would fix some day next week—probably Thursday—when he would state to the House what the communication was.

THE MAGISTRACY.

On the motion that the House on rising should adjourn until Monday,

Mr. MELLOR called attention to the recent appointment of magistrates in Great Yarmouth, and inquired whether the Government intended to bring in any bill for regulating the appointment of justices of peace in the boroughs of England and Wales. In Yarmouth, he observed three new magistrates were nominated just before the late Administration left office, although the justice bench in that borough was already sufficiently supplied. Similar proceedings had taken place in other boroughs, the new justices being invariably members of the Conservative party. This perversion of the institution of the magistracy to political purposes was, he contended, extremely objectionable, and the system required careful regulation.

Sir H. STRACEY gave a counter-statement to that of Mr. Mellor, comprising a kind of historical summary of the struggles between the two political parties for numerical preponderance among the magistracy of Yarmouth.

Sir G. GREY, in reply to Mr. Mellor's question, said it was not the intention of the Government to introduce any measure to regulate the appointment of justices of the peace. At the same time, he thought nothing could be more inconvenient than the attempt to balance parties on the Bench without reference to numbers.

THE GRAND DUKES.

On the motion for going into committee of supply, Mr. D. GRIFFITH, in expressing his anxiety for some definitive information respecting the terms of the treaty of Villafranca, took occasion to inveigh against the system of secret diplomacy. He asked whether there was any provision in the treaty of Villafranca for employing military force, if necessary, to restore the late rulers of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma to their possessions?

Lord J. RUSSELL stated, on the authority of information from the French Government, that no such provision existed in the treaty. The Emperor Napoleon, as he was assured, would refuse to sanction the employment of military force to effect the restoration of the Italian princes to their states.

THE IRISH EDUCATION SYSTEM.

Mr. P. HENNESSEY called attention to the failure of the system of mixed education in Ireland. Mr. WHITESIDE also contended that the National Education Scheme in Ireland had altogether failed, and explained in detail the reason to which, as he believed, that unsatisfactory result was attributable. Mr. BAXTER denied that the Irish system of National Education had failed. On the contrary, he believed that it had accomplished a splendid success. The debate was continued by Mr. LONGFIELD, Mr. ADDERLEY, and many other members.

Mr. CARDWELL remarked that the number of students in the Queen's colleges was increasing. With regard to the alleged failure of the national system of education, he was not willing to admit the fact,

but intimated his intention of examining the subject himself upon the spot during the recess.

THE EDUCATION VOTE.

On the vote of 586,920*l.* for public education in Great Britain, Mr. LOWE said that the total amount of the estimate for public education in Great Britain was 836,920*l.*, the total estimate for the department of science and art was 93,394*l.*, and the gross sum was somewhat more than 930,000*l.* He would first address himself to the sum required for England, 836,000*l.* The first vote was in 1834, when it was 10,642*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, and the expenditure had advanced till in the year 1849 it was 109,948*l.*, in 1852 it had risen to 188,000*l.*, in 1853 it had risen to 250,000*l.*, in 1854 it had risen to 326,000*l.*, in 1855 it had risen to 369,000*l.*, in 1856 it had risen to 423,000*l.*, in 1857 to 559,000*l.*, and in 1858 it had reached to 668,000*l.* It seemed, therefore, that it had attained a gradual and steady progress of 100,000*l.* per annum. The estimate for this year appeared larger than it really was. The 836,000*l.* should fairly be subject to a deduction of 75,666*l.*, which was made up of the deficiencies of former years. The House was aware that a commission, under the presidency of the Duke of Newcastle, was sitting to investigate the system of public education in England. While that commission was sitting it would not be proper for him to trouble the House with speculations as to what education ought to be. But he might be allowed to place before the House a few good and bad points in the present system of education, so as to enable them to judge how far the present system was desirable.

Any impartial person would admit that the system had many advantages. In the first place, it had arisen naturally out of the existing state of things, without any disturbance of existing feelings and institutions. It had sprung up by availing itself of the existence of the great religious institutions, and its principle involving some centralisation caused as little centralisation as possible, and the whole plan was in connexion with voluntary efforts; it offended no honest prejudice, it left every sect free to teach its religious doctrines, and it had done as much good as the state of feeling in England on the subject would allow. It had given no ordinary proof of strength, by showing that it was capable of increase. No better test of health could be found in a man, a tree, or a system, than its capability for steady and symmetrical growth. You can see its tangible results in the number of schools all over the country, for though to a great extent they were the result of private benevolence and liberality, the voluntary contributions standing in a ratio of three to two, there was no doubt that the distribution of the funds at the disposal of the Government had called forth an amount of private liberality which, without that stimulus, would not have been evoked, and the system must be looked at, not as a mere expenditure of public money, but as a stimulus to private benevolence. The system found popular education in a rude and imperfect condition. If it was put an end to to-morrow, it would not be denied that it had founded a sound system and created a standard of popular education to which everything which came after it must attain. It had another merit, inasmuch as it had not only established a system of popular education, but it had created an agency by which it would be carried out. By the machinery of pupil teachers the system had raised a large and intelligent body of instructors, the possession of whom would be invaluable to any country that wished more widely to disseminate the blessings of civilisation. It had stimulated, too, in a very remarkable manner the energies of the teachers, because it gave them, in addition to their minimum salary of at least 30*l.* a-year, an augmentation of income proportionate to their merits, to be decided by an examination. It had also, by educating the pupil teachers, sent forth into the world a number of young men, the sons of very poor parents, furnished with a great deal of useful and valuable information. It had thus had a tendency to promote secondary as well as primary education; for it had given to persons in the lower walks of life a type of education, which they would not otherwise have obtained. The centralisation of the system had had another good effect—it had enabled the Privy Council to order of the booksellers works required in tuition, and to distribute them amongst schools at a discount not less than 40 per cent. It had also, by stimulating a demand for education, done very much to raise the rate of remuneration paid to the teachers. Once more, by the system of inspection it had kept up the standard of each school; and it had made every teacher feel that he was the object of vigilant interest. (Hear.) These appeared to him (to the right hon. gentleman) to be the principal benefits which the plan had conferred upon the country. Whether it was to remain as a permanent system, or whether they treated it as an experiment which had done some good in its day, but which was now destined to give place to a more perfect system, nobody could say that they had any reason to regret what it had cost the country. The total expenditure it had involved was a sum of 3,700,000*l.*, and no one he thought would say that that money had been ill-spent. (Cheers.)

He now came to enumerate what appeared to him to be its drawbacks. The first and most obvious fault was, that being founded upon voluntary contributions, and pre-supposing that there were in every district persons able and willing to undertake the management of the schools, the system could never become a thoroughly national one. What was still more unfortunate was that where it was most wanted it was least efficient; and where it was most efficient it was least wanted. (Hear, hear.) That was unhappily a defect which could not be remedied except by a fundamental alteration. Another evil was the strict rules which it entailed, and which it was absolutely necessary to maintain in order to prevent the council from being devoured. (A laugh.) Another evil was the emphasis which the system gave to denominational differences. When it was first begun the trust deeds of schools were often very loosely worded, but as soon as it was known that it was intended to assist the voluntary efforts of the different denominations, then the deeds began to be drawn with great care, and the denominational differences of the founders were brought out in the sharpest possible manner. It was very much to be regretted that public money should have been expended in endowing schools, most of which were

founded on very exclusive principles. He could not but think that the suggestion of the hon. member for Belfast with respect to another matter would be well applied to this, and that before a grant was made to any denominational church, the founder should be required to introduce some sort of conscience clauses into its trust deed, so that children might not be compelled to learn the formularies of the sect to which the school belonged if its parents objected. (Hear, hear.) That was in effect already done in many instances. There were clergymen of the Church of England who were better than their bond, and were willing to open their schools; but there were many others who read the formularies of their religion as a test to drive away children of Dissenters, unless they were willing to submit at once to the religious teaching of their schools. (Hear, hear.) Another evil in the system was the arrangement which the different sects had made with the council, that their schools should each be inspected by an inspector of the same religion. The result was, that of the fifty-nine inspectors, the services of at least one-third might be dispensed with if a different rule prevailed. Another evil was the complication which the present system introduced into the business of the central office. There were 15,000 pupil teachers, 6,000 schoolmasters and mistresses, and fifty-nine inspectors, of different religions. Then there were building grants, which often remained eighteen months in abeyance before the parties could raise the money. Then there were three training schools, in which a certain number of pupil teachers were admitted as Queen's scholars on passing an examination; so that every Christmas the council had to examine no fewer than 6,000 persons. Then the managers of schools were a very uncertain and fluctuating body, and in fact the committee often hardly knew whom they were dealing with. The results of these things was to entail upon the council a vast amount of business in the way of correspondence. (Hear, hear.)

The probable ultimate cost of national education was a subject on which he might be allowed to say a few words. The country was at present assisting in the education of about 821,000 children, at a net cost of about 730,000*l.*, after deducting the deficiency in former years. This was about equivalent to 12*l.* for thirteen children. It was calculated that there were about 3,000,000 children who ought to be brought under the agency of our public education. Of course it was not likely that all who ought to be educated would ever be brought within the jurisdiction of the Privy Council; but, on the other hand, the number of children to be educated might be expected to increase with the growth of the population. The cost of the establishment would not be augmented in the same proportion, for there was naturally a greater economy in dealing with large numbers. The annual charge on account of building grants might also be expected to increase with less rapidity; but he was of opinion that the necessary votes might grow to 2,500,000*l.* year. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BAINES had the deepest possible sense of the blessings of popular education, which he had always striven to promote by every means in his power, but he could not help viewing with uneasiness the alarming growth which had taken place in the estimates. On the 11th of October, 1857, the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed himself strongly to the same effect; and the Rev. Frederic Temple, now the master of Rugby School, but formerly at the head of the Government inspectors, had stated that at least two-thirds of the capitation grants were thrown away on schools which would do just as well without them.

The education vote began in 1832 with 20,000*l.* In 1847 it had crept up to 100,000*l.* In 1853 it was 260,000*l.*; in 1856 it was 400,000*l.*; and now it was 836,000*l.*; so that the committee would see that they were rapidly approaching the consummation at which the right hon. gentleman had hinted. (Hear, hear.) The capitation grants were begun by a stroke of the pen in Downing-street, and did not call forth one single word of discussion in that House. He (Mr. Baines) was in the gallery at the time, and was a personal witness of that fact. Indeed, he had entreated Lord John Russell to have the thing debated, but not a syllable was said on the subject. At first the grants were allowed only to the country districts; but two years after, by another stroke of the pen, they were extended to the other half of the country, including the schools in the most opulent towns. One of the schools that received the largest grant was in the borough he represented—Leeds; and it was the factory school of Mr. Markham, a man of the greatest wealth, and exceedingly well disposed to education. (Hear, hear.) Another case was that of the school of the most wealthy church in Leeds, St. George's, where the congregation were able to support the school; but the public money being offered, they came and took it. This was a most unwarrantable waste of the public money—(hear, hear)—at a time when the expenditure had mounted to such a height as to frighten Chancellors of the Exchequer on both sides. (Hear, hear.) What was more, these capitation grants were now to be extended to Scotland, and also to night schools—the latter being filled with pupils who were well able to pay for their own education. By means of these grants the Government was entering into competition with voluntary efforts. They were tempting pupils away from mechanics' institutes and other places where instruction was given in the evenings. The Yorkshire Union of Institutes comprised 138 institutions and 30,000 pupils, and the Government was entering directly into competition with those schools. About 26*l.* a year was paid by each pupil teacher for his instruction; and the British and Foreign School Society received from the Privy Council upwards of 4,000*l.* for the instruction of those teachers, so that nearly the whole amount was thrown upon the public purse. Why should the state take upon itself the education of schoolmasters, any more than of lawyers or physicians? It might be said there was a distinction, but the ground on which it rested was not a solid one. It was said that the results of this system were good: there were 821,000 scholars in the schools; but what proof was there that they were real scholars? He doubted whether there was any real increase in consequence of these grants. From 1832 to 1839 the number

of day scholars had increased from 670,000 to 1,120,000, an increase of 89 per cent., and during this time not a sixpence of public money was granted for educational purposes. Taking a subsequent period, after the grants began, he found that the increase of scholars had been only 68 per cent. The inquiry made by the National Society, in 1837, 1847, and 1857, showed that in the first decennial period the number of scholars had increased from 558,000 to 955,000, or 62 per cent.; in the latter period they had reached 1,187,000, being an increase of only 24 per cent. He firmly believed that the rate of increase had been diminished by the augmented grants of public money. The Rev. Frederick Watson, one of the inspectors, in his recent report, said that nine-tenths of the children of the working classes only stayed at school three years; but in this he was quite mistaken, or perhaps meant that the children only remained that time at the same school. Every one acquainted with the habits of the poor knew that they often changed their residences, and that the children were removed to other schools. Mr. H. Mann's report in 1851, showed that the school attendance gave an average of five years for every child in England and Wales; and as every child was not at school, the actual attendance would be much larger. It is well known that many of the principal dissenting bodies, including the Independents, Baptists, and United Presbyterians of Scotland, were debarred by their own principles from accepting the Government grants. Others took the money though they did not approve of the system; those who were in favour of a purely secular education acted in this way. The result was a serious hardship on those sects which could not accept public grants, and on those who did not like to pay for the teaching of what they considered error. Were the system persevered in they must come to that of universal religious endowment. (Hear.) He fully recognised the right of Roman Catholics, and all other persuasions, to receive these grants if they could obtain them; but for his own part he could not consent to pay for the teaching of what he considered error. He was convinced that education, like industry, would flourish best by being wholly freed from state interference.

Mr. ADDERLEY agreed with the hon. member for Leeds as to the extravagance of the present system, and that the capitation grants were not only a portion of an anomalous system, but the most anomalous portion of a most anomalous system. (Hear, hear.) He believed that the present system had failed more from a want of night schools than from any other cause.

Mr. COWPER said it was a mistake to suppose that the amount of the vote could be regulated by mere administration. The expenditure depended upon the minutes, and if the minutes were altered the expenditure might be decreased, but so long as they existed in their present shape an increased vote might be expected. The great difficulty was to get the children to attend, and when they attended to get them to remain a sufficient time at school. (Hear, hear.) He did not think they ought to resort to any system of compulsion. The best way, perhaps, of meeting the difficulty was to establish night schools. They might also encourage mechanics' institutes by grants. No doubt that would be an innovation, but he thought it would be well laid out and would produce corresponding advantages.

Mr. WALTER believed that the amount of education was not shown by the Government inspectors, inasmuch as they omitted altogether any notice of the many voluntary schools.

Mr. HENLEY quite agreed with the observations that had fallen from almost every gentleman in this discussion, that though there were many defects in the present system it was better to go on with it till they got a better.

Mr. HADFIELD said that House ignored the fact that 2,500,000 children were taught in Sunday schools, by 313,000 teachers, who received no pecuniary reward whatever. The Church of England schools received two-thirds of the whole amount, though their numbers were not equal to those who received no grant whatever. They were not justified in increasing the grant. The increase this year was 173,455*l.* He moved that the grant be reduced by 100,000*l.*

Mr. ROBERTSON said that the less the House and the Government interfered with education the better.

Sir S. NORTHCOOTE said that if a reduction was wished for the committee ought to direct its attention rather to the minutes on which the expenditure was founded than to the estimates; the votes were not estimates, but conjectures. He thought it would be very desirable if some arrangement was made by which the minutes should be submitted to the Treasury before they passed into minutes. (Hear, hear.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER wished to echo the remarks of his hon. friend. Formerly the minutes were passed by a committee of the Cabinet, on which the Treasury was represented by the First Lord and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and thus the minutes passed under the review of those responsible for the financial department. But now the minutes were passed by the President of the Council and the Vice-President of the committee alone. He did not believe the House anticipated such a result when they assented to the creation of the office of vice-president. As soon as a minute was passed it became a contract with parties all through the country, which they were bound to abide by.

Mr. LOWE, in answer to various questions which had been put, said that of the pupil teachers about 12 per cent. never completed the course; of the rest, about 76 per cent. obtained Queen's scholarships and became schoolmasters; as to the balance he had no information, but he believed most of them also became schoolmasters. He had no official information as to the proceedings of the commission, except that they sent him a long string of questions,

which he could not answer. The Duke of Newcastle was still at the head of it, and he hoped they would make their report in time to take action on it next session.

Mr. HADFIELD withdrew his amendment, and the vote was then agreed to.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The House sat at noon on Monday, and went into a Committee of Supply upon the Civil Service Estimates and Civil Contingencies, which were discussed during the remainder of the sitting.

In the evening, on the order for going into Committee of Supply,

Mr. ADDERLEY called attention to the military defences of the colonies. It was a question, he observed whether the metropolitan island should furnish troops for the colonies. England had given to all her colonies self-government, and had abrogated such of our commercial laws as conflicted with colonial interests. The expenditure for the colonies was 3,500,000*l.* a-year, and the amount borne by the colonies themselves did not exceed one-tenth of that sum. Of the troops maintained in the colonies, only one-fourth consisted of colonial forces—namely, militia or police. The consequence was that the defence of the colonies against foreign aggression was very insecure, and Queen's troops, while the supply to the colonies operated as a drain upon the mother-country, did not furnish the best force for their defence. His opinion was that the colonies should bear a certain share of our military and naval expenditure, and make provision for their defence from their own resources.

Lord A. CHURCHILL concurred with Mr. Adderley that the colonies might come forward and provide a local militia for their own defence.

Sir DE LACY EVANS moved a resolution:—

"That, taking into consideration the relations existing between some of the great Military Powers of the Continent, it is advisable that a commission be appointed, consisting of civilians and military and naval officers, to inquire into and collect information concerning the present position of our national defences; to ascertain what improvements may be made therein, in order to insure the utmost efficiency combined with economy, and to report thereon to her Majesty's Government."

Mr. H. D. SEYMOUR called attention to the undefended state of the coast between Weymouth and the Needles.

Mr. S. HERBERT, in reply to Mr. Adderley, after remarking that nothing could be more unreasonable and capricious than the proportions of their military expenditure paid by different colonies, observed that, if there had been only one party to the bargain, it would be extremely simple to lay down some broad principle as to the proportion of expenditure to be borne by the colonies; but this must be a matter of negotiation with each colony, and he was not very sanguine as to the practicability of making any effectual inroad into the existing system. The subject, however, was under investigation, in order to place the matter upon a more satisfactory footing. In answer to Mr. Seymour, he observed that the subject had not escaped the notice of the Government, and there had been a minute examination of the coast, but he was afraid it was impossible to fortify every part of the coast, and attention must be paid, in the first instance, to the great ports and arsenals, which were not in the state he could wish. With respect to the resolution moved by Sir De Lacy Evans, he observed that his attention had been turned to the subject from the time he came into office, and the Government had come to the conclusion to appoint a Commission like that suggested to consider the plans laid before them for carrying on and completing the great works of defence to which he had referred.

Mr. HALIBURTON, as an Anglo-American, considered that Canada was quite capable of its own defence; "but if you withdraw your troops and your fleet," he said, "let us have due notice, and give us our independence."

After some further discussion, Lord PALMERSTON said he hoped Sir De Lacy Evans would be satisfied with the statement made by Mr. S. Herbert, and not press his resolution, the adoption of which would put an end to supply that evening. The object of the commission would be to inquire as to the permanent works for dockyards and arsenals, which would not vary from year to year, whereas the number and composition of our military force, and other matters, varied according to the circumstances of the country, and for these the Government were responsible.

Mr. AYRTON said the commission which the Government proposed to grant would not in the least meet the object of Sir De Lacy Evans, which was to inquire into the whole system and *minimum* means of our ordinary defence, naval and military, against any sudden aggression.

Sir C. NAPIER moved an address for a commission to inquire into the management of Greenwich Hospital; but the forms of the House prevented its being put.

The motion of Sir De Lacy Evans was negatived, and the House went into committee of supply upon the Civil Service Estimates and Civil Contingencies, which underwent a long discussion.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

Mr. WALPOLE, in moving the British Museum Estimates, made a brief statement of the condition of that institution.

Mr. GREGORY repeated the remarks upon the system and management of the museum which he had made on the occasion of his motion in the last Parliament, at the beginning of the year, and recommended several subjects connected with the institution to the consideration of the Government during the recess. If the money voted for the museum (from 75,000*l.* to 80,000*l.*), he observed,

be spent, it should be spent creditably. He urged strongly, as upon the former occasion, the expediency of separating the natural history collection, and of making the museum an institution, not merely of exhibition, but of instruction, by means of lectures; and he complained that the assistants were ill-paid and not well-treated.

The vote was agreed to, after further debate.

Other votes were likewise agreed to, and the Chairman was ordered to report them to the House.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHARITIES.

Sir G. C. LEWIS moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to Roman Catholic charities. The object of the bill was to supersede the Annual Act of Exemption, which removed Roman Catholic charities from the control of the Charity Commissioners, because some of the endowments would come under the law against superstitious uses. It was proposed to cancel the object of such endowments that brought them under this law, still preserving to the charities their Roman Catholic character.

Mr. KINNAIRD approved the measure; the exemption had been continued year after year without any reason, though three Secretaries of State had promised that each year of exemption should be the last.

Mr. V. SCULLY thought it should be understood that the Irish members did not commit themselves to any support of the measure.

Leave was then given to introduce the bill.

NEW BILLS.

Leave was given to introduce the following bills:—a Bill to suspend the making of Lists and Ballots of the United Kingdom; a Bill to Amend and Consolidate the Laws relating to Military Savings-banks; a Bill to repeal, as regards the Colony of Victoria, and to enable other Colonial Legislatures to repeal Provisions of certain Imperial Acts; a Bill to continue certain Acts relating to Linen, Hemp, and other Manufactures in Ireland; a Bill to continue certain Acts relating to the Collection of County Cess in Ireland; and a Bill to amend the Laws relating to the Police District of Dublin Metropolis.

The House adjourned at a few minutes after one o'clock.

COOLIE AND CHINESE IMMIGRATION TO THE WEST INDIES.

A deputation from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society on this subject was received by the Duke of Newcastle, at the Colonial office, on Saturday last, at one o'clock. The deputation was introduced by Lord Brougham, and consisted of the following gentlemen, viz.:—Mr. E. Baines, M.P., Mr. F. Crossley, M.P., Revs. Dr. Carlile, H. Richard, Dr. Burns, W. G. Barrett, W. Owen, Dr. Hodgkin, Dr. Norton Shaw, Mr. Consul McLeod, and Messrs. John Chandler, S. Sturge, T. Harvey, G. Thompson, S. Bourne, W. Janson, W. Allen, J. Jowitt, jun., F. W. Chesson, Joseph Cooper, J. R. Birchett, Josiah Forster, E. Miles, T. Norton, Thomas Clark, J. H. Gladstone, A. K. Iabister, R. Forster, John Fitzgerald, and L. A. Chamerozow.

Mr. CHAMEROZOW, secretary to the society, read the memorial passed at a public meeting held on the 13th of this month, and reported in our last number.

Lord BROUGHAM said that he need not enter further into the subject than to remind his Grace of what passed in the House of Lords both last session and this. The object was inquiry, because there were many things asserted by one side and denied by the other, and until there was an investigation it was impossible to tell on which side the truth lay. For his part he had no doubt on which side it lay, but there was no way of convincing the world but by inquiry. They might be right only to a certain extent, and inquiry might modify their opinions. A week or ten days would not suffice for this inquiry, and his Grace should therefore consider whether there was not another course to be taken, such as by a commission.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE said that before referring to the proposal for a commission, perhaps he would be allowed to make a few remarks on the memorial, though he did not wish either to contradict its statements or to express an opinion in a dogmatic spirit, but rather with a view to elicit truth. He thought they were misled in some of their representations. With respect to the number of immigrants being unlimited they would find upon inquiry that it was not so, but that the number was regulated by the governors of the different colonies. If the fact were as stated, it was an irregularity of which he should be glad to be informed. As regarded Africans, they were, he thought, entirely mistaken; practically, the importation of Africans to the British colonies had entirely ceased for some years. The statement of the immigration of the Chinese at the public expense was also incorrect, it was at the expense of the parties interested. Lord Brougham, the other day, stated very correctly in the House of Lords that it was partly at the expense of the labourers, whose labour was interfered with by the immigration; but he had seen a few days ago a curious statement from one of the colonies, Jamaica, he believed, that there the operation had been a very singular one. The greater proportion of the emancipated slaves in Jamaica preferring to keep a piece of ground of their own and grow vegetables, found an additional market for their produce by the introduction of these immigrants, and among a great

portion of them a feeling that it was beneficial was beginning to grow up. As to the mortality, there was no denying that in some ships it was much greater than ought to be if proper care was taken; but he did not think they had a right to charge these isolated instances against the system. We had precisely the same difficulty to contend with in the immigration of labourers from this country, which had been attended with almost as fearful a loss of life as had attended the immigration into the colonies. He thought they would find that the mortality upon an average did not exceed 5 or 6 per cent. on board the ships, and the amount was not so much in the islands. As to the disproportion between the sexes, that was a most important point, and required farther correction; but in many of the ships which had gone out of late, the proportion had been something like 8 to 10. He did not mean that that was like the proportion of the whole, but only that the evil was in progress of correction. There was another very important charge that those immigrants receive no moral or spiritual instruction. If that was the case practically, it was certainly not so legislatively, and so far as the information of the office went, a very different state of things ought to exist. He knew that ordinances had been sent out instituting schools for those immigrants, and if these had been dead letters that was a very strong argument indeed for the suppression of the system. That her Majesty's Government could hardly remonstrate with other Powers was an argument that would hardly hold good, for surely there was great difference between the immigration of labourers into the British colonies and into slave colonies such as Cuba. As to the question of inquiry, it would be impossible to have a committee at this period of the session. We had a great deal of information already. Nothing was concealed from Parliament, at least it was so some years ago, and the emigration commissioners he knew, from his own personal knowledge, were most anxious to prevent any abuse in connexion with the scheme. We had then very considerable power of supervision, and an immense amount of information which was annually laid before Parliament, but if further inquiry was necessary, he thought it would be far better that it should take place by a commission. But what he thought would answer every purpose still better was, if some of the gentlemen present would assist him in drawing up questions which would be sent out, and he would undertake that they would be answered by persons of authority in the colonies, and they could also be sent to other persons to whom it might be thought proper to send them.

Mr. CHAMEROZOW, on the part of the deputation, replied that it would be seen from the enactments that the number of Indians, Chinese, and Africans was unlimited. These enactments did not define the number that was to be introduced, but left it to the discretion of the governors, and therefore there was practically no limitation, inasmuch as the governor, with the consent of the planters, might introduce as many as he thought proper. The objection of the society was, that African immigration was thrown open to our colonies, while the Government strenuously opposed it on the part of the Emperor of the French. Chinese had been introduced into British Guiana, while the expense was defrayed only to a certain extent by the planters, as appeared from the proceedings of the Court of Policy, the planters having to pay two-thirds and the public one-third. With regard to Jamaica, 30,000*l.*, or one-eighth of the entire revenue, was absorbed in the interest on the guaranteed loan and the sinking fund for immigration purposes; and out of a debt of 913,000*l.*, 400,000*l.*, or nearly one half, had been incurred for immigration. And as the labouring coloured population was as twenty-four to one of the white, they had to pay largely towards defraying the amount of the sinking fund and the burden of the debt. The bulk of the coffee produced in Jamaica was grown by the people who were formerly slaves; a great part of the sugar and other commodities were also grown by them; and so far from its being correct that they were not taxed for this immigration, 12 per cent. of their small income was taken from them. Supposing them to be employed every day at 1*s.* a day, it was as though the planter put his hand into the pocket of those people and took away 2*d.* out of the 16*d.* which they earned. With regard to the mortality in the immigration from China, it varied from 17 to 60 per cent. So long as immigration was perfectly free as from China to California, the mortality was almost nothing. But in China it was the slave-trade in disguise, as appeared from the published statements of Sir John Bowring. He did not see how so long as our Government sanctioned a system of fraud and violence we could remonstrate with the French Government for attempting to carry out a similar system. With regard to the mode of inquiry, it had appeared to the committee that it would be a very desirable thing to have the evidence of many persons now in this country, such as Lord Elgin and Sir John Bowring, and that much good might be done, even though the committee sat but a short time. But he had not the slightest faith in a commission sent out to the West Indies, unless one member of it should be appointed by the Government, another by the slavery party, and another by the society. It had been found almost impossible to obtain accurate information; so that unless the commission was armed with extraordinary powers he could scarcely hope much good would result from it. But with respect to the suggestion of his Grace, he thought it deserving of their best consideration, because if they could obtain replies they would be just put into the position of obtaining

what they wanted, which was a fair and impartial inquiry.

Dr. HODGKIN said that the mortality which took place in the ships, and when the labourers arrived, did not represent the whole; a very great deal of it took place before they left their own country.

Mr. J. H. GLADSTONE could bear testimony with respect to British ships being employed in bringing labourers to Cuba, for he was in that island two years ago. In 1856 British ships were frequently seen entering the ports with those labourers on board, but the ships principally employed were American. He could also speak as to the length of service obtained from the negro population and the coolies. The slaves did not live on an average longer than ten years after being set upon full work, but with the coolies and Chinese the duration of life was still less. Almost the entire of those introduced ten years ago were now dead.

Mr. G. THOMPSON said that two years ago, when in Calcutta, he had some conversation with respect to the mode of obtaining men from the country above Calcutta, with a person who had some years before been engaged in shipping coolies, and who had made some 17,000*l.* by the trade. He employed persons to bring them to town and keep them there, and had also a profit on the kit which the coolie took with him. The impression left upon his mind by what he had heard was that the coolie was totally incapable of understanding the nature of the contract which he was invited to make.

After some remarks from Mr. JORIAN FOSTER, it was agreed that Lord Brougham should communicate with his Grace before the session was over, with respect to drawing out questions, and the deputation withdrew.

Having retired to the waiting-room, Lord Brougham said that he should give his Grace the names of some fourteen or fifteen gentlemen, now in this country, who were prepared to tender important evidence, and recommended his Grace to appoint some person to receive it, with a view to put his Grace in possession of the information which they might otherwise from circumstances be unable to give at a future time.

It was moved by Dr. CARLILE, seconded by Mr. G. THOMPSON, and carried unanimously, that the Secretary to the society should make a communication to the Duke of Newcastle to that effect.

The proceedings then terminated.

Postscript.

Wednesday, July 27, 1859.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

SPIRITUAL DESTITUTION.

In the House of Lords, yesterday, the Bishop of LONDON, in presenting petitions from different parts of the country, and one in particular from the London Diocesan Church Building Society, upon the spiritual destitution of the metropolis and of the large manufacturing towns, drew the attention of the House to the importance of appointing a separate department in the Ecclesiastical Commission for church building purposes. He complained of the inadequacy of the accommodation provided by the Commission in places where large funds were placed in their hands, and suggested that unnecessary difficulties were thrown in the way of obtaining sites for churches by the law of mortmain. A select committee of their Lordships' House had recommended that the Ecclesiastical Commission should be obliged to attend first to the local claims of those places in which they had property, if actual spiritual destitution existed there. He was sorry to say that comprehensive measures to render the Church more efficient were never proposed. At the same time he could not pass over without praise the efforts made by private individuals to extend the blessings of the Gospel by building churches.

Lord CHICHESTER made some remarks on the difficulty of conveying sites for the erection of churches, and defended the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The Bishop of OXFORD hoped that any bill which was passed would provide for the extension of local claims. There was no doubt that the places on which much of the property under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners was situated would be able to provide a handsome surplus after they had looked to their own wants. He pressed this question on the House as one of the greatest importance, and urged the Government to bring in a bill this session on the subject.

After a few words from Lord REDENSALE, Lord GRANVILLE said that the Government could not pledge themselves to introduce a bill on the subject at the present late period of the session.

The House then adjourned at twenty minutes past seven o'clock.

CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION BILL.

The House of Commons met yesterday at twelve o'clock.

The committees appointed to consider the late returns for Gloucester, Dartmouth, Aylesbury, and Huddersfield, were sworn at the table, and it was announced that they would commence their sittings this day.

On the order for going into committee on the Church-rates Abolition Bill,

Mr. NEWDEGATE moved, as an amendment:—

That this House do resolve itself into a committee, to consider the propriety of establishing in lieu of Church-rates

thereof to be abolished, a charge on all hereditaments, in respect of the occupancy of which Church-rates have been paid within the last seven years; such charge to be levied with the County-rate at an uniform rate of poundage, the occupier being in all cases entitled to deduct from his rent the amount of the charge levied on his occupancy, which shall be paid to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, who shall be empowered to receive and administer the same for the purposes of Church-rates; and further, to consider the propriety of constituting the incumbent and churchwardens of every parish or district a corporation, having a right to claim from the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty in each year a sum equal to one year's charge on such parish or district, which they shall be empowered to receive and to administer, with the concurrence of the vestry, and under due supervision, as well as to receive and administer any moneys subscribed, or any benefactions given for the purposes of Church-rates, or in commutation of such charge.

He said he could not have proposed this amendment in committee, or he would have done so, instead of moving it on the motion for the Speaker leaving the chair. He was not proposing to reverse the decision of the House, or in any way to alter the bill beyond making the addition he now suggested. He accepted the decision of the House that Church-rates should be abolished wherever they had not been levied for a series of years; but the bill as it now stood would wrest the right of making Church-rates from the rural districts, where the inhabitants were anxious to make that provision for the maintenance of the Church. If the House would allow him to go into committee upon his proposition he should propose a charge of twopence in the pound in lieu of Church-rates, to be levied with the County-rate. The collectors would receive from the magistrates a list of the occupiers, and they would collect the charge from them in addition to their other rates, the amount to be forwarded through the proper officers to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty for distribution. He proposed to give the means of exemption from the whole body of occupiers who conscientiously objected to the charge.

Mr. SPOONER seconded the amendment.

Mr. DODSON opposed the amendment, and contended for total abolition.

Lord HENLEY considered that the remedy proposed by the hon. member for North Warwickshire was worse than the disease, and that it would lead to more injustice and dissatisfaction than prevailed under the present system. With regard to Church-rates generally, it was quite clear from the voice of that House that they must cease at once and for ever.

Sir J. TRELAHNY wished to put an end to the excitement which Church-rates created, and could not therefore accept the amendment.

Sir M. FARQUHAR thought that as a committee of the House of Lords was sitting to investigate the whole subject, the hon. baronet should postpone the further consideration of the bill until the evidence taken by that committee was before the country.

The House divided, and the numbers were—

| | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|
| For the amendment | ... | 99 |
| Against it | ... | 191 |
| Majority | ... | —92 |

The amendment was, therefore, lost, and the House went into committee on the bill.

Lord J. MANNERS urged upon the hon. baronet the withdrawal of his bill.

Sir J. TRELAHNY said he was determined to press the question from day to day until he obtained a decision of the House.

On clause 1,

Mr. CROSS proposed to leave out the words "in any parish in England and Wales," and to insert these words—

Respectively in the following cases in any parish of England and Wales:—

First—No Church-rate shall be made or levied in any parish in which no Church-rate has been made or levied during the seven years next previous to the passing of this act.

Second—No Church-rate shall be levied upon any person who shall deliver to the churchwardens, within one week after the rate shall have been demanded of such person, a declaration under his hand that he bona fide objects upon conscientious grounds to the payment of Church-rates: provided always, that no person so exempted from the payment of any Church-rate shall be entitled to vote or act in vestry in the parish in reference to the making, levying, or application of any Church-rate, or the application of any money applicable to the like purposes, unless after signing such declaration he shall have paid a Church-rate subsequently made in such parish.

Third—No Church-rate shall be made for other than the following purposes (that is to say):—1. Repairing and maintaining the fabric of the parish church; 2. Repairing, fencing, and maintaining the churchyard or burial-ground of the parish church; 3. Providing what is necessary for the decent celebration of Divine service and the offices of the parish church.

The amendment was under discussion, when, at ten minutes to four, the debate, by the standing orders, was adjourned.

The Universities (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

In the evening the House was counted out at ten minutes past six o'clock.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

PARIS, July 27, 12.15 p.m.

The Rentes opened flat at 67.85, in consequence of the note in the *Moniteur* of to-day, which has caused a sensation here.

VIENNA, July 26.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* publishes a note, addressed by Count Rechberg to Baron von Koller, Austrian ambassador at Berlin, and adds that the projects lately published by the *Prussian Gazette* were at the time brought to the knowledge of the Imperial Government, but that merely the intention of attempting mediation was made known to Austria.

PARIS, July 26.

The *Patrie* publishes an article on the note of the *Moniteur* of this morning, respecting the armaments of France and England, which concludes thus:—

France has done everything to free England from the

nightmare of invasion in order to restore her to calmness and repose. If we do not succeed England can only lay the blame on herself for the fears which agitate her, and which, if prolonged, would become an affront to our sincerity, feelings, and actions.

The *Pays* says:—"Count Pourtalès arrived yesterday at Paris. Signor Pallavicini has also arrived here. It is asserted that the Emperor will receive him to-day."

MARSEILLE, July 26.

Another detachment of Swiss troops has arrived here from Naples.

Advices have been received from Rome to the 23rd inst. His Holiness the Pope has received the French Ambassador, Duke de Grammont, in an extraordinary audience, which lasted two hours. Letters received assert that the principle of the presidency of the Italian Confederation has been accepted by the Pope. A conference of six cardinals has taken place, the majority of whom voted favourably for the presidency. M. de Menneval, *officier d'ordonnance* of the Emperor of the French, returns to-morrow to France. Advices received from Naples to the 25th inst. state that Mr. Elliot has been definitively accredited as ambassador from England to the court of Naples. He has delivered to the King an autograph letter from her Majesty the Queen.

THE NAPOLEONIC POLICY IN ITALY.

The following is an extract from a letter in the *Times*, dated Suva, July 23rd:—

The scales are falling fast from the eyes of the most credulous Italians, and they begin now to see their ruin in its full extent. A peremptory order has been sent from Paris to the Sardinian Government instantly to withdraw all its civil and military authorities from Romagna, Tuscany, and the Duchies. Three days ago Count Pullieri, the Royal Governor of Parma and Piacenza, from the balcony of the Ducal Palace at Parma, gave "his own sacred word and his King's" to more than 12,000 persons assembled before him that they were and would remain Piedmontese. Three days ago the Cavaliere Farini, the historian, Royal Governor of the Duchy of Modena, received from the city of Reggio the freedom of the town and the patent of nobility. Three days ago Massimo d'Azeglio exhorted the people of Romagna to put their trust in God and the point of their swords. Three days ago the municipal corporation of Empoli, with ever so many other Tuscan townships, sued for the annexation of their territories to Piedmont. Up to this day hopes were held out to the King that the *Duchies*, at least, should be left to him. Gradually the boom dwindled down to Parma and Piacenza alone. Next, all he could expect was the *place* of Piacenza; then only the *citadel*; at the present day not an inch of ground! A large French force is to take possession of the latter-named stronghold.

A report prevailed at Paris, on Monday, that the Emperor was about visiting London, but it has not been confirmed.

It is stated very positively by the *Indépendance* that Marshal Canrobert's *corps d'armée* is about to occupy Parma and Tuscany. His lieutenant, General Bourbaki, has, according to one report, already arrived at Parma. Another French army will occupy the Roman States.

The *Patrie* states that the people of Ferrara have compelled the Jesuits to leave the town, and that the Government did not interfere one way or the other.

The *Nouvelles Vaudoises* states that M. Kossuth, with his family, arrived at Geneva on Friday, and the next day made an excursion to Vevey.

The *Paris Debats*, in its happiest vein of irony, says that, no doubt the attacks of the English press upon the French Government which have lately been so much complained of are regrettable, but that people exaggerate their effect upon the French people, which [very seldom] knows of their existence.

Generals Dien and Ladmirault, who were wounded at Solferino, are now considered convalescent.

A letter from Milan, of the 21st inst., says:—"Garibaldi is now contemplating a move from the Alps to the Apennines—from Northern to Central Italy. There will be a gathering of about 50,000 volunteers in Romagna. Garibaldi's corps joined to that of Meszseope will form an army capable of securing the independence of Central Italy, at least against any Roman or Neapolitan—any merely Italian—force."

In the French Foreign-office it is said that positive assurances have been given that the Duchess of Parma shall be restored to her States.

M. Cavour has left Turin for Chamouni, whence he proceeds to the Oberland.

The Ambassador of France has left Albert-gate House for Paris; the Countess de Persigny has left on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, at Brooklet Hall, Hert.

The Election Committee commenced to sit yesterday. Evidence was taken in the cases of Ashburton and Wakefield.

A frightful tragedy has taken place in St. Luke's. A woman named Whip cut the throat of her female child, and then destroyed her own life. She had been in a low and desponding state of mind.

A destructive fire took place in one of the brandy vaults of the London Docks yesterday. The effluvia from the fire nearly suffocated the firemen, and many of them were laid completely prostrate, while some were apparently dead. Fortunately, however, no fatal consequences ensued, and the fire was ultimately extinguished.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

To-day's market was very scantily supplied with English wheat. The attendance of buyers was limited: nevertheless, a good clearance of the stands was effected, at Monday's advance in the quotations. A large supply of foreign wheat—18,570 quarters—has come to hand this week. Good and fine qualities were in somewhat improved request, at full prices, but other kinds were very dull, at late rates. Floating cargoes supported previous currencies. The few samples of barley on show met a dull inquiry, at late rates. Malt moved off heavily on former terms. The oat trade was much less active. In prices, however, no change took place. Beans and peas were unaltered in value. Country flour was held for rather more money.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1859.

SUMMARY.

IN spite of the Treaty of Villafranca considerable anxiety prevails relative to continental affairs. The plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, and (perhaps) Sardinia are about to meet at Zurich to arrange the details of the treaty. Whether it will be afterwards submitted to a general Congress depends upon the willingness of the neutral Powers to ratify an arrangement in which they were not consulted *ab initio*. The diplomacy of the Courts of Europe is actively engaged in discussing the question.

At present the Emperor Napoleon is out of humour with the signal failure of his Italian enterprise. The meagre results of his campaign in Italy are attributed to the tacit hostility of the neutral Powers. "As I was about to begin the long and barren war of sieges," he remarks in his address to the Corps Legislatif, "I found myself in face of Europe in arms, ready either to dispute our successes or to aggravate our reverses." But did the Emperor only discover when he sat down before the fortresses on the Mincio that he was "making war against the mind of Europe," or is this plea only put forward as an excuse for hastily patching up a peace dictated by other motives?

The last test of Louis Napoleon's sincerity in his profession of a desire to "serve the independence of Italy" has yet to be applied. If he could not secure the independence of Venetia, it was in his power to stipulate that the protégés of Austria should not be forced back upon the population of Central Italy. The time is come when it will be seen whether he is resolved on dissipating the "patriotic hopes" of the people of Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and the Romagna. Lord John Russell told the House of Commons on Friday that he had been officially informed that the Emperor "would refuse to sanction the employment of military force to effect the restoration of the Italian princes to their States." This promise is already in a fair way of being broken. The King of Sardinia has by peremptory orders from Paris withdrawn all his civil and military authorities from the Duchies, and we have direct information that two *corps d'armée* will, within a week, occupy the Duchies, Romagna, and Tuscany. But the whole population of Central Italy is now in arms, and can muster a force of nearly 50,000 men, under such leaders as Generals Garibaldi and Mezzocapo, who may perhaps think it better to fight a losing battle in the cause of independence than submit to have their chains riveted afresh by French hands. The chances appear to be that no Sardinian envoy will put his signature to the Treaty of Villafranca.

For a day or two there were reports of a visit of the Emperor Napoleon to London, and of his

consent to commence without delay a large reduction in the military and naval forces of France. But the appearance of an article in the *Moniteur*, taking exception to the warlike expenditure of England, however correct in some of its arguments, can be only accepted as a proof that the French Government is disposed rather to argue than to act, especially as the official declaration appears to have created a great sensation on the Paris Bourse. Louis Napoleon may well hesitate to disarm in the prospect of having militarily to occupy all Italy, with the exception of Piedmont and Lombardy, Naples and Rome, and possibly to commence open war against Italian independence.

The House of Commons is rapidly getting through the necessary business of the short session. The greater part of the estimates have already been passed, and Mr. Gladstone's Budget has been accepted with grumbling acquiescence. Mr. Disraeli made a show of opposition by moving that the payment of the extra fourpence of Income-tax should be distributed over the year. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer wants the money speedily. Mr. Disraeli protested without dividing, and the House honoured Mr. Gladstone's Bill at three months' date. When the Income-tax was under consideration the discussion branched out into an important debate on foreign policy, in the course of which Mr. Gladstone pointed out the absolute necessity of some check being put upon our enormous expenditure for miscellaneous purposes, and Mr. Bright, Lord John Russell, and Lord Palmerston deprecated the continual attacks of the English press on the Emperor of the French.

The vote of 836,920*l.* for public education gave rise to an interesting debate on Friday night. In moving the estimate, Mr. Lowe, the new Vice-President of the Privy Council Committee, fairly stated the advantages and disadvantages of the present system of education—dwelling upon the latter with a candour that indicates a growing conviction in the minds of our leading statesmen that the Whitehall Board cannot long be maintained. Mr. Lowe, Sir John Pakington, Mr. Henley, and other friends of national education, hope that the Privy Council system may now be regarded as provisional until some new and more perfect scheme is developed and accepted. Possibly they hope that the report of the Education Commission may pave the way to a complete change. But the tone of Friday's discussion shows how difficult it will be to uproot the present plan—which has created an enormous vested interest in the shape of a second Church Establishment—and the impossibility of either amending the system or curtailing its expense. The Privy Council scheme has become a self-acting machine that absorbs more and more of the public money every year. The heads of the department cannot help it—Mr. Adderley confesses that his chief business was to put on the screw, and save himself from being devoured. The Treasury cannot help it—Mr. Gladstone complains, but complains in vain, that the Committee of Council present their bill, which, large or small, must be paid, and not criticised. If rejected now, said Mr. Lowe, it will be on next year's estimates. On Friday night Mr. Baines, the great opponent of the educational Frankenstein which our statesmen have created, was in the House to show how completely all his predictions have been verified, and record anew, and in the face of the Treasury Bench, his protest against this unconstitutional scheme. However much the House may have sympathised with his views, it was felt that there was no help but to pass the estimate, though it might be twice 836,920*l.* Even the persevering Mr. Hadfield was obliged to give up the battle in despair.

Ecclesiastical questions have again prominently occupied the attention of the House of Commons. On Wednesday last—the third Wednesday in succession—the religious liberty party achieved a new triumph. The second reading of Mr. Black's Bill for the abolition of the Annuity-tax was carried by a majority of 54 in a House of 270 members. It is not likely that the measure will make further progress this session, but the Home Secretary, who voted for the bill, made a distinct promise that Government would bring in a measure under their own auspices next year. Yesterday morning was set apart by Ministers for the discussion of Sir John Trelawny's Church-rates Abolition Bill. But Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Cross interposed with amendments, and though the House decided by a majority of ninety-two upon going into Committee, the obstructive policy was persisted in till the sitting closed at four o'clock. It is evident that the Church party will avail itself to the utmost of the forms of the House to obstruct the Bill, and prevent it reaching the Upper Chamber. Such tactics may succeed, but to the eventual injury of the faction that has recourse to them.

WHAT NEXT?

THE political step to be taken by our Foreign Office, in consequence of the peace of Villafranca, will require to be pondered with as much anxiety, deliberation, and forethought, as that of the declaration of neutrality immediately after the outbreak of the war. The tranquillity of Europe for a long succession of years will probably depend upon the spirit of our foreign policy during the next three or four weeks. Two things seem to us to be necessary in dealing with the present critical position of European affairs—first, that we should accept of the facts as they now stand—secondly, that we should endeavour so to manipulate those facts as to secure, if it be possible, a result at once reassuring to Europe, and favourable to the development of rational freedom.

The peace of Villafranca is as yet little but an embryo. It is founded on bases which are confessedly preliminary in their character, and which, in most respects, are vague and unformed. That it falls short of Napoleon's programme may excite our regret as individuals, but presents no cause of just offence in its international aspect. Our responsible statesmen have no right to find fault with either of the belligerents for having sheathed their swords when it was least expected of them, and made concessions to each other more or less justified by the events of the campaign. What they have agreed to between themselves as sufficing to stop the effusion of blood, or what may have been the particular motives operating upon each to come to that agreement, must be regarded now as historic facts in the one case, or doubtful speculations in the other—about which it is useless to discompose ourselves. If we mean to do anything effectual towards resetting the Continent on a solid basis, we must not begin by wrangling with the materials we have to manage, nor indulging ourselves in vain objurgations of the folly that has brought affairs into a worse position than before. We cannot mend the past by railing at it. Our business is with the present, with a prudent view to the future. France and Austria had on hand not many weeks ago a serious difference about the state of Italy. They came to blows, very much to the disgust and apprehension of other European Powers. They inflicted on each other severe punishment. They are now again reconciled. They have laid down between them two or three general conditions regarding the future of that peninsula in which they can so far unite as to render further military conflict unnecessary. Well! we have to accept these facts as our starting point. What are we to do with this new position of affairs? Are we to quarrel with it? Neither of the Powers have been untrue or unloyal to us. Are we now, after having maintained a strict neutrality throughout the conflict, to commence chiding them on their terms of peace? Surely not. If we mean to exercise any useful moral influence, we must accept the situation which has been brought about by the eventualities of the war, and see what can be made of it.

The easiest course for Great Britain to pursue under present circumstances would be, no doubt, to say to the two Emperors—"We protested against your going to war—we now wash our hands of your peace." Mr. Disraeli recommends this course as most consistent with our dignity. We are not sure that he is right. It may suit our national pride. It would be one way of showing something like pique and resentment towards the Emperor of the French for not having waited to hear our advice. But we are not sure that when a man, by following his own headstrong determination in opposition to all the counsels we may have tendered him, gets himself into a mess, at once embarrassing to himself and dangerous to others, true dignity is to be displayed by turning our back upon him, and saying with supercilious self-esteem—"I told you how it would be—you may now reap what you have sown—thank Heaven, I have nothing to do with it, and, please Heaven, I do not mean to have." Would it not be better, more dignified, more disinterested, to say—"What is done cannot be undone—but is there no way by which we can neutralise the evil of it, and expand the good? Cannot we help to mend this unhappy business?" We are told that Napoleon wishes the neutral Powers to give as full a practical development as possible to his preliminary bases. Now, if the bases are such as to admit of this expansion, and if it be a fact that the Emperor really desires us to breathe into his work a life that may beautify and utilise it, we are not quite convinced that we should act either a noble or a politic part to withhold that advice and moral help towards relieving Italy from foreign oppression, which we were ready enough to give before the commencement of the war.

The preliminaries of peace signed at Villafranca are not positively and necessarily antagonistic to Napoleon's programme. The annexation

of Lombardy to Sardinia contains, at least, a germ of Italian nationality in it. An Italian Confederation under the Presidency of the Pope, presents the idea of unity, although in an impossible shape. Neither the Pope, nor Victor Emmanuel, nor the King of Naples, will consent to this realisation of the idea. The Sovereigns of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma are to be restored to their thrones—but who undertakes to conduct them back in opposition to the armed protest of their respective peoples? Austria, of course, will not be allowed to do that for doing which she was summoned to so bloody an account. France, as we are told, will not. Meanwhile the *de facto* Governments of these States, in concurrence with the wishes of their people, persist in claiming to be ruled by Victor Emmanuel. If Napoleon does not intend to overawe them—as his friends very confidently assert—might not the neutral Powers unite, at the present moment, in persuading the belligerents to leave the solution of the Italian question to the Italians themselves? Might not a treaty, based upon the Villafranca preliminaries, really secure Italy from either Austrian or French intervention? If it were ascertained that four out of the five great Powers were favourable to the framing of a permanent arrangement to this effect, and that the fifth was in no position to resist, would it be wise—certainly it would not be magnanimous—to refuse our aid in effecting such a settlement? For what would be its result? In Italy, the central States, left to their own political disposition, would range themselves under Victor Emmanuel, receive constitutional government, and enjoy freedom of conscience. Here would be at once an effectual check put upon Revolution, and Italy left to herself would not be unlikely to become a strong nation. Europe, thus relieved from a perennial source of irritation, would be all the more disposed to a general disarmament—and, as Mr. Bright suggested the other night, liberal fiscal arrangements might weave commercial ties between Great Britain and France which would be the best possible guarantee against future war, and most effectually destroy our liability to invasion panics.

It seems to us that the way is yet open to the neutral Powers, if they are so agreed, to make the Peace of Villafranca substantially all that Napoleon set forth as the object of the war. They can now do what they may have desired to be done before Austria crossed the Ticino. And if the Emperor of the French really wishes their moral help in council, or in congress, in order that it may be done, surely our national pride ought not to stand in the way. It is significant that the friends of Austria are now most urgent in their advice that we should stand aloof from this peace. Austria herself does not wish to consult us. There is something suspicious in this sudden change. It looks very much as though, regardless of the woes of Italy, our Tory statesmen would be glad to enable Austria to return to the *status quo*, and profit as largely as possible by the capricious and mistaken policy of Napoleon III.

We are, as our readers know, advocates of non-intervention in the affairs of other countries. We believe it would be a great mistake were England to use her active efforts to obtain for the Italian people any particular form of government, or any special political institutions. But if, by moral means, and in concert with other Powers, she can contribute to accomplish a diplomatic result which shall prevent further meddling by any foreign Power in the affairs of Italy, we think she will be doing a good work, and one which will prove as favourable to her own domestic and commercial interests, as it will be a gain to the progress and happiness of the Italians. Should some such object as we have indicated be in the mind of the Ministry, we hope it will be pursued with a frank and friendly bearing towards all the other Powers. We have seen what a thorough mess the sword can make of a somewhat intricate question—now let us see what calm deliberation guided by good-will can do towards its solution.

LADIES' SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Nor the least of the evils of the late war in Italy, though it only indirectly affected England, has been that, to a great extent, it turned into unhealthy excitement the current of public feeling in favour of domestic improvement. During the last three months the funds of nearly every religious and philanthropic institution have suffered from this cause. Happily the temple of Janus is once more open, and, for the sake of those invaluable movements which have for their aim the elevation of the people, we heartily wish the hopes of the Emperor Napoleon may be fulfilled, that the peace may be of long duration.

Taking advantage of the return of peace, "the Ladies' National Association for the Diffusion of Sanitary Knowledge" has ventured to make an appeal to the public under the auspices of such distinguished advocates of social reform as Dr.

Southwood Smith, Dr. Lankester, Mr. Kingsley, Mr. F. O. Ward, and Mr. Milnes. The first public meeting of the society was held last Thursday at Willis's Rooms, the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding. The principal object of this new organisation is the preservation of the health of children. This it proposes to accomplish, not by invoking State aid, nor by any Chadwickian scheme of a commission, but by the simple means of diffusing among the people a knowledge of the laws of health—a branch of popular instruction sadly neglected, not only by the working classes but by those above them. It is an acknowledged fact, that by far the greater part of the debility, disease, and premature mortality in this country is the result of preventable causes; and it is estimated that not less than 100,000 deaths occur every year from diseases, which may be traced to neglect of the laws of nature. The "Ladies' Association" does not propose to trench upon ground already occupied. Questions relative to drainage, better ventilation, improved dwellings, public parks, &c., they leave in the hands of the sterner sex. They concern themselves alone with those objects that affect the well-being of domestic life.

The earnest and right-minded women who have undertaken this labour of love propose to carry it out by the publication of terse and simple tracts on all subjects relating to the preservation of health—teaching the poor, for example, how to keep their homes healthy, how to feed their infants and to manage their children; in a word, to furnish such plain, practical information on common things in a suitable form as may be made use of by ladies engaged in visiting the poor. "Certain of the tracts on general Hygiene will be first published in the *Englishwoman's Journal*. Thus they will be brought before the readers of this periodical, which is widely circulated among intelligent, philanthropic women." They propose also to establish loan libraries of popularly-written, interesting books, upon all subjects relating to the preservation of health, to arrange for the delivery of popular lectures, and to establish institutions in which schoolmistresses and pupil-teachers belonging to any schools for the working classes can attend gratuitously a course of theoretical and practical instruction on these questions, in order that they may impart the knowledge thus acquired to their pupils. By these means school-girls—the future wives and mothers of the working classes—will obtain information, which, though necessary to all, is at present possessed by few.

In this philanthropic work of teaching the women of the working classes how to live, to rear children, to save life, to ward off disease, to make home comfortable, and to condense in a small compass for the benefit of the ignorant that knowledge which is the fruit of scientific research and practical experience, the Ladies' Sanitary Association deserve the support of all social reformers. They courageously come forward to set an example of supplying those deficiencies in education which obtain in our schools of every class. The knowledge of common things is indeed of far more consequence to the future welfare of the young than the greater part of that information which forms the present curriculum of education. It is well remarked by a thoughtful writer in the current number of the *Westminster Review*, in an article entitled "What Knowledge is of most worth":—"To tens of thousands that are killed add hundreds of thousands that survive with feeble constitutions, and millions that grow up with constitutions not so strong as they should be; and you will have some idea of the curse inflicted on their offspring by parents ignorant of the laws of life. Do but consider for a moment that the regimen to which children are subject is hourly telling upon them to their lifelong injury or benefit; and that there are twenty ways of going wrong to one way of going right; and you will get some idea of the enormous mischief that is almost everywhere inflicted by the thoughtless, haphazard system in common use." The middle classes equally with the working classes—fashionable society as well as the denizens of our crowded courts—stand in need of a mission to show them how to make the best of life, preserve their health, and educate their children. Not till common things are as popular a branch of instruction as Latin and Greek syntax may we hope that the true objects of education will be practically recognised.

The benevolent ladies who established the *Englishwoman's Magazine* have formed for themselves a sphere in which they may greatly promote the physical and moral well-being of their humbler sisters. The tracts they have already issued on such subjects as the management of infants, the value of air, of light, of exercise; the mischief of quack medicines, of tight lacing, of perambulators, of improper food and insufficient sleep, &c., may be read with profit by the rich as well as the poor; and those who are interested in the welfare of the working classes can

scarcely more effectually give expression to their sympathy than by supporting the "Ladies' Sanitary Association" in their schemes of domestic reform.

THE DRUMMER BOY ON HIS OWN TRIANGLE.

It is not every one who administers the cat with a grin on his countenance that can receive it on his own back without a shriek of distress. They who are most accustomed to punish without mercy are usually the least able to suffer without complaint. A thin skin usually goes with a flinty heart. It has been our fate occasionally to encounter in a public room a blustering, loud-mouthed bully, who scrupled not to raise a laugh at any of the company, but who, upon the laugh being turned against himself, forthwith sulked as an injured individual, or burst out into reproaches as an offended one. The *Times* is not, as all the world knows, very sparing of the lash. It lays about it with more lustiness of arm than discrimination of eye. And commonly when it is doing the cruelest work, it has a gleaming smile behind its savagery as though it thoroughly enjoyed the occupation. But the *Times* writhes under the rebukes of public men, and scarcely ever meets with its deserts but it immediately cries out that those who have castigated its mischievous impudence are trying to put down the freedom of the Press.

On Thursday evening a most interesting debate took place in the House of Commons, nominally on the Budget, really on the Peace of Villafranca, and our future policy towards the Emperor Napoleon. Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, Lord John Russell, and Lord Palmerston, made each some interesting and important observations on the relation of our foreign policy to our fiscal burdens, and each contributed valuable suggestions—but all, with one accord, severely censured the reckless and malignant tone in which the *Times* is incessantly assailing the Emperor of the French. How freely the *Times* has denounced every one of these statesmen by turns, how mercilessly it has reviled them, how bitterly it has held up some act or other, or habit, or political opinion, of each of these men to public scorn, need not be dwelt upon—and if either of them in reference to these personal criticisms had been childish enough to assert that the *Times* was hostile to freedom of debate, who would have been louder in his laugh than the Thunderer? Nevertheless, this is the accusation which this journal puts forward against the leading statesmen of all parties for having dared to denounce as a nuisance a habit of displaying towards one of the Sovereigns of Europe, our nearest neighbour, an enmity so rancorous as to raise the suspicion that it can well forth from none other than personal sources. "Who," it asks, "of all our public men," "really and honestly subscribe to the truth" that the Press is "the Palladium of our liberties," "the safeguard of our Constitution?" "There is hardly a statesman of our day who has been able to form to himself the real and genuine idea of a Free Press."

But why this charge against so many men by name, sustained, too, by references to their speeches on Thursday night? Must Mr. Bright necessarily be guilty of "distrust and hatred of the Press"—must Lord John Russell be "hostile to free discussion"—and must Lord Palmerston, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Disraeli sympathise with them in this respect, simply because they unite in disapproving the mode in which the *Times* uses its liberty? What grand difference is there between freedom of the Press and freedom of debate? Why should not Mr. Bright, in his place in the House of Commons, be as hard upon the *Times* for its recklessness as the *Times* is hard upon him for his "violence"? Must no dog open his mouth but the one which kennels in Printing House-square? Did Mr. Bright or Lord John Russell ever show the least disposition to abridge the rights, or to diminish the powers, of the Press of this country? Have they not, on the contrary, sought rather to defend and enlarge them? Must everybody be set down as an enemy to a free Press who cannot fall in with the political morality or discretion of the *Times*? But this is just like all bullies—all of them are cowards in heart. They can sport with the sufferings of their own victims, but when their turn comes they scream out like frightened girls. Let our public men, then, touch the *Times* tenderly, for it is a sensitive, whimpering thing, when under castigation. "You'll murder me!—you want to murder me! Help! ho!" is its piercing outcry whenever it is whipped for throwing stones. What can be done with such a contemptible want of pluck? Where journals are forward to give, but will not take, hard knocks, what is their vaunting worth? We doubt whether they can be made to understand what self-respect is, or wherein it consists.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

THE TREATY OF VILLAGRANCA.

The Conference of the three Powers—France, Austria, and Piedmont—will most likely take place at Zürich, at the end of July, and be probably of short duration. The plenipotentiaries of the Conference are M. Bourquency for France, and Count Colloredo for Austria. The representative for Sardinia is not yet known. According to Vienna accounts, Austria and France will conclude a treaty of peace, and Sardinia, if she pleases, may accede to it by an additional article.

The *Independence Belge* says that all its most recent correspondence from Paris is of a re-assuring character. One bit of intelligence has, it states, sufficed to bring about this sudden revulsion, namely, that England, in making known to France that she is disposed to take part in the deliberations of an European Congress to regulate the affairs of Italy, has united to this intimation a formal proposition for a general disarmament. This proposition will, the writer adds, be so much the more welcome to France that the initiative is said to have proceeded from the Emperor Napoleon. His Majesty, in conversation with Lord Cowley, offered to set the example of a reduction in the military expenses, which all the countries of Europe are imposing on themselves at this moment by reciprocal distrust.

Prince Esterházy has been sent by Austria to Paris on a special mission.

The *Journal de Mayence* gives the following as the literal text of the draft treaty of peace signed by the two Emperors at Villagrancia:—

Between his Majesty the Emperor of Austria and his Majesty the Emperor of the French it has been agreed as follows:—The two Sovereigns will encourage the creation of an Italian Confederation. This Confederation shall be under the honorary presidency of the Holy Father. The Emperor of Austria cedes to the Emperor of the French his rights in Lombardy, with the exception of the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera, so that the frontier of the Austrian possessions will start from the extremity of the fortress of Peschiera and extend in a straight line along the Mincio as far as Le Grazie, thence to Sarmarola and Lusano to the Po, and from that point the present frontiers will continue to form the limits of Austria. The Emperor of the French will make over the territory ceded to the King of Sardinia. Venetia will form part of the Italian Confederation, but will nevertheless remain under the Emperor of Austria's crown. The Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena return to their States, they granting a general amnesty. The two Emperors will call upon the Holy Father to introduce indispensable reforms into his States. A full and entire amnesty is granted on both sides to persons compromised on the occasion of the late events in the territories of the belligerent parties. Done at Villagrancia, July 11, 1859.

A letter from Berlin of the 20th, in the *New Gazette of Hanover*, says:—"Overtures have been made to our Cabinet on the subject of a Congress by France and Russia. The French Government makes known that it consents to a Congress being convoked, though Austria objects to one. The Russian Government insists on the necessity of the co-operation of all the European Powers in modifying European treaties, and at the same time indicates a disposition to place the additional territory obtained by Sardinia under the general guarantee of Europe. The Prussian Government has not yet taken any decision on the question, and it is probable that before doing so it awaits communications from England."

It is said that the French headquarters are to be removed to Milan; and that according to the stipulations of Villagrancia, a French *corps d'armée* will remain in Lombardy and in the Duchies.

The Verona correspondent of the *Times* says:—"The Grand Dukes of Tuscany and of Modena, who staked their Duchies in the struggle, are sufferers. They are to be allowed to return if their people consent to have them. That such a result is improbable is almost proved by the fact that at midnight these princes, with the remaining archdukes, accompanied by Count Rechberg and Prince Metternich, went off by express train to Vienna."

The following curious statement appears in a St. Petersburg letter of July 15:—

There are many versions in circulation touching the mission of Count Paul Schouvaloff to the French headquarters in Italy. The one most accredited is that this personage was ordered by the Emperor Alexander to tell the Emperor of the French that Prussia and England, being alarmed at his great successes, had come to an agreement to check their continuance, and that, in the anticipation of a common action on the part of those Powers, Russia felt herself bound in honour to forewarn the French Emperor that she was not prepared to support him in the case of a general war.

This letter comes from a tolerably good source, and it goes to confirm an opinion which has of late been very prevalent, that Louis Napoleon had been too sanguine in his calculations of support from Russia.

Russia is evacuated, the French fleet having set sail.

PIEDMONT AND LOMBARDY.

M. Ratazzi has ordered the formation of regiments of national guards in every province of the Lombardo-Sardinian kingdom. A letter from Brescia states that twelve new regiments of infantry, and from eight to ten battalions of riflemen, are to be raised immediately, making the present force thirty-four regiments of infantry and from twenty to twenty-two battalions of riflemen. The Sardo-Lombardian army, says the *Patrie*, is about to receive its definite organisation. The troops in question, on a peace footing, will be composed of 100,000 men.

A Paris letter in the *Nord*, of Brussels says:—"One of the first acts of the new Sardinian ministry will be, it is said, to put an end to the present dictatorship, to convoke the Chambers, and to present to them an electoral bill applicable to Lombardy. A dissolution will afterwards take place, in order to effect, in the new Chambers, the complete fusion of Piedmont and Lombardy. The King will reside, and the Parliament sit, in alternate years, at Milan and at Turin. The nobility and the commercial community in Lombardy are desirous that the province should be as promptly as possible brought under legal and regular order."

The *Diritto* of Turin states that Garibaldi's headquarters are now at Lovere, on the Lake of Iseo, and that on the 15th he was summoned to Brescia by General La Marmora, with whom he dined, after a long confidential interview. He returned to Lovere on the following day, when he was seized with a violent pain in his leg, which has kept him in bed ever since. The same paper states that the Riflemen of the Alps are 12,000 strong, and that men continue to be enrolled.

THE ITALIAN DUCHIES.

A telegram from Turin, dated Saturday, says:—"A rumour is current that the Sardinian Commissioners in Tuscany, Modena, and Parma will be immediately recalled."

The *Monitore Toscano* of the 16th, after stating that the Consulta of State has judged it expedient to revive the electoral law of May 3, 1848, in order to consult the country as to its future destiny, publishes a government decree enacting that representatives of the people are to be elected under that law for the purpose of deciding by a majority of votes what the future government of the country shall be. The electoral lists are to be immediately formed by the mayors, under the authority of the prefects.

The Consulta has resolved—

1. That the government ought to urge in the strongest possible manner on the Emperor of the French, and to use its influence with the other great Powers, that in settling the destiny of this part of Italy regard should be had to the free manifestation of its legitimate wishes.

2. That with a view to a legal manifestation of these wishes, at a fitting time, by an assembly of the representatives of the country, the electoral law of 1848 should be put in operation, and the formation of electoral lists ordered.

3. That an address should be presented to King Victor Emmanuel, requesting him to retain the Protectorate of Tuscany, notwithstanding the conclusion of the peace, and until the definitive organisation of the country shall have taken place.

The *Monitore Toscano* of the 18th announces officially that the Government continues to receive satisfactory assurances from King Victor Emmanuel, and that the Emperor of the French is well-disposed towards Tuscany. In another article it announces that the Government, instead of taking steps for disarming after the conclusion of peace, has, on the contrary, resolved to complete the military organisation of the country, and accordingly still continues to enrol volunteers.

The Municipality of Florence has expressed in its deliberation of the 20th inst. a wish for the annexation of Tuscany to an Italian kingdom under the sceptre of Victor Emmanuel, or, in case the annexation, for reasons of high policy, should be impossible, that Tuscany should be governed by a Prince of the House of Savoy.

According to advices had from Florence, Professor Matteucci had left for Turin and Paris, having been entrusted with a particular mission by the Government of Tuscany.

The *Modena Gazette* says that it knows for certain that no Austrian troops are to be employed to enforce the convention as far as that duchy is concerned; that it is convinced that French troops will not; and that therefore the problem is solved, for that the Modenese have ample provision of soldiers, arms, and decision for the maintenance of order and defence of their rights.

The town of Reggio, in Modena, has presented, through General Campi, an address to the King of Sardinia, in which the people say:—

Sire, we are devoted to you; do not withdraw your representative; we look to you for protection.

In a letter from the town of Modena of the 19th we read:—"The municipalities vote money, and the people subscribe. Everybody wants arms. The fullest confidence is placed in the authorities. The restoration of the fugitive Duke, without the aid of foreign troops, is impossible."

The municipality of Parma has voted an address to King Victor Emmanuel, in which it is said:—

We are with your Majesty and for your Majesty, and will always remain so with courage and confidence.

The province of Guastalla, in Parma, has declared in a public protest that any attempt to replace it under a detested domination shall be resisted to the utmost, even with the weapons of despair.

CENTRAL ITALY IN ARMS.

The following is from the *Times*' correspondent at Turin:—

Within a week or a fortnight all this revolutionised Central Italy will have more than 50,000 men under arms. General Mezzocapo already musters 10,000 men, mostly natives of Romagna, regularly organised under Sardinian colours. Garibaldi, at the head of 10,000 Cacciatori delle Alpi, to whom the Cacciatori delle Apennini and Cacciatori della Magra will be added, will leave his posts in the Alpine fastnesses, and bring to the threatened provinces, not only the aid of a well-tried, efficient force, but also the prestige of his name and of his splendid achievements.

The volunteers, now to the number of several thousands, enlisted in the Piedmontese regiments will eagerly flock to his standard, and the youths who are now frantically rushing to arms at Parma, Modena, and everywhere, the adventurers of all Italy, will join him at Bologna, as they joined him at Rome in 1849.

In one word, Central Italy, utterly powerless against France and Austria, and still more against their combined forces, will not, if driven to despair and allowed time, perish without a struggle, and it is but too strong if only menaced by such forces as its late rulers can bring into the field.

The Tuscan Division, 10,000 men strong, with a reserve of several thousands, is travelling homewards, and will soon take its place on the frontiers. The whole population, besides, is mustering in the battalions of the National Guard, which is everywhere organised and actively mobilised. Private citizens and municipal bodies cheerfully supply the means for its vast armament, and, were it needed, men and money would be freely given by Piedmont, Lombardy, and Liguria. The dethroned Sovereigns have, indeed, a few partisans; but these never showed any great spirit or devotion when their Princes still wielded the supreme power, when they disposed of their own and of the Austrian forces. Now they are utterly cowed and prostrate; they are only anxious to escape the public gaze.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The Pope received M. Menval, *officier d'ordonnance* of the Emperor Napoleon.

In Romagna a Provisional Government is organised, in open hostility to at least the temporal sovereignty of the Pope. Decrees were issued at Bologna on the 15th by Marquis d'Azeglio, appointing Marquis Pepoli to the department of Finance in the Legations, Professor Montanari to the Home Department, Advocate Borsari to that of Grace and Justice, Count Gamba to Public Works, Count Albani to Public Instruction, and M. Fallcon to the Department of War. Other gentlemen are appointed to the intendances of Ferrara, Ravenna, and Forlì. By another decree it is enacted that an electoral law shall immediately be framed for the election of municipalities and deputies. Meanwhile a provisional Council of State is appointed.

The Marquis Pepoli, of Bologna (one of the leaders of the Liberal party), had a conference with the Emperor of the French on the 16th. It is said that the Emperor said to his relative that when he, the Marquis, returned to Bologna, he might tell the people that he, the Emperor, had written to the Pope, and desired him to desist from pushing on his Swiss guards any further.

The citadel of Ferrara is now but a heap of ruins. It has been destroyed by the *Liberals* for obvious reasons.

A despatch from Bologna, dated July 23, says:—"A great number of addresses are being signed in the Romagna against the return of the clerical Government and in favour of union with Sardinia. The country has resolved upon maintaining public order and on repulsing any attack of the Swiss troops in the service of the Pope; also that a regular voting should take place to express the wishes of the country."

THE POPE ON POLITICAL FREEDOM.

In his proclamation to the population of the Romagna, subjects of the Pope, M. Massimo d'Azeglio had said, "God has made man free in his opinions, political and religious." This shocking heresy has not escaped the watchful eye of the Holy Father, who has stigmatised it in an autograph letter to the Cardinal Bishop of Albano. After inviting the faithful to return thanks for the cessation of the war, the Pope says:—

To continue our prayers is a necessity, inasmuch as divers provinces of the States of the Church are still a prey to the men who are intent upon demolishing the established order of things; and it is with this view that in our days a foreign usurping power proclaims that God hath made man free as regards his political and religious opinions, thus denying the authorities established by God upon earth, and to whom obedience and respect are due, forgetting at the same time the immortality of the soul, which, when it passeth from this transitory world to the eternal one, shall have to answer unto the all-powerful and inexorable Judge for those religious opinions; then learning too late that there is but one God and one faith, and that whoever quitteth the ark of unity shall be submerged in the deluge of eternal punishment.

PAPAL MANIFESTO.

The following circular has been issued by the Pontifical government to its representatives at Foreign Courts:—

Palace of the Vatican, July 12.

Amidst all the apprehensions and anxieties occasioned by the present deplorable war, the Holy See had reason to think that it would be unmolested, after the many assurances it had received—assurances with which even the King of Piedmont had associated himself, for on the advice of the Emperor of the French, his ally, he refused the dictatorship which was offered him in the revolted provinces of the Pontifical States. But it is painful to state things have turned out very differently, and facts occur every day under the eyes of the Holy See and its government which show more and more how inexorable is the conduct of the Sardinian Cabinet towards the Holy See—conduct which clearly proves that it is intended to strip the Holy See of a part of its temporal dominions.

Since the revolt of Bologna, which his Holiness in his allocution of June 30 has already taken occasion to deplore, that city has become the rendezvous of a multitude of Piedmontese officers coming from Tuscany and Modena for the purpose of preparing quarters for the Piedmontese troops. From these foreign states thousands of muskets have been brought, wherewith to arm insurgents and volunteers; cannons, also, have been imported to aggravate the troubles in the revolted pro-

vinces, and to encourage the audacity of the disturbers of order.

Another fact, which renders the refusal of the dictatorship completely illusory, and adds to a flagrant violation of neutrality an active co-operation in the maintenance of the States of the Church, is the nomination of the Marquis d'Azeglio as an extraordinary commissioner in Romagna to direct the movement of the legations during the war; this step, under the specious pretext of preventing the national movement from leading to any disorder, is a manifest usurpation of power which affects the rights of the territorial sovereign of these states.

Events have moved on so rapidly that the Piedmontese troops have already entered the Pontifical states, occupying Torto Urbano and Castelfranco, in which places Piedmontese Bersaglieri, and a part of Real Nervi's brigade have arrived. The sole object of this movement is to join the rebels in opposing an energetic resistance to the pontifical troops, which have been sent to restore legitimate power in the rebellious provinces.

Finally, and to complete the usurpation of the legitimate sovereignty of the Pope, two officers of engineers, one of whom is a Piedmontese, have been sent to Ferrara to mine and destroy that fortress.

Such odious proceedings, in the perpetration of which a flagrant violation of the law of nations is manifest, in more than one point of view, cannot but fill the soul of the Holy Father with bitterness, and provoke in him a lively and just indignation, which is rendered more poignant still by the surprise with which he sees that such enormities proceed from the government of a Catholic king who had accepted the advice of his august ally to refuse the dictatorship offered to him.

All the measures taken with the view of preventing or attenuating this series of evils having been in vain, the Holy Father, not forgetful of the duties incumbent upon him for the protection of his states and for the preservation in its integrity of the temporal domain of the Holy See, which is essentially connected with the free and independent exercise of the supreme pontificate, protests against the violations and usurpations committed in spite of the acceptance of neutrality, and desires that his protest may be communicated to all the European powers. Confident in the justice which distinguished these powers, he feels assured that they will support him; they will not permit the success of a manifest violation of the law of nations and the rights of the Holy Father. He trusts that they will not hesitate to co-operate in the vindication of those rights, and to that end he invokes their assistance and protection.

The undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State, conformably to pontifical custom, sends the present note to your Excellency, begging you to transmit it to the court to which you are accredited, and takes this opportunity, &c., G. C. ANTONELLI.

IMPERIAL SPEECHES.

On the 19th the Emperor received the great bodies of the State at St. Cloud, and heard from M. Troplong, Count de Morny, and M. Baroche addresses of welcome. Count de Morny spoke of his victories like all the others, but added a new point.

But the noblest victory of all is the victory you have obtained over yourself. In the burst of triumph you have shown yourself a generous enemy as well as a faithful and disinterested ally; surrounded by victorious and ardent warriors, you only thought of sparing their precious blood; you have given true liberty to Italy, delivering her from despotism, and forbidding revolutionary proceedings; finally, with that wonderful tact which characterises you, you have gone as far as the honour of France exacted, and not beyond her interests.

The Emperor replied to these felicitations by a defence of his conduct.

Gentlemen,—Finding myself again in the midst of you, who during my absence have shown so much devotion to the Empress and to my son, I feel first of all the desire to thank you, and then to explain to you the motives of my conduct.

When, after a successful campaign of two months, the French and Sardinian armies pitched their camp before the walls of Verona, the struggle was evidently on the point of undergoing a change in a military as well as in a political point of view. I was fatally obliged to attack in front an enemy entrenched behind great fortresses, protected against any diversion on his flanks by the neutrality of the territories which surrounded him; and in commencing the long and sterile war of sieges I found in presence of me Europe in arms, ready either to dispute our success or to aggravate our reverses.

Nevertheless, the difficulty of the enterprise would neither have shaken my resolution nor stopped the enthusiasm of my army had not the means been out of proportion with the results to be expected. It was necessary to resolve boldly to break through the barriers raised by neutral territories, and then to accept the struggle on the Rhine as well as on the Adige. It came to this: to accept everywhere the support of revolution. More precious blood must have been shed, and enough has been shed already; in a word, to succeed it was necessary to stake what no sovereign ought to stake, unless the independence of his country is in danger.

If, then, I stopped short, it was not from weariness or exhaustion, nor from abandonment of the noble cause I wished to serve, but because a louder voice spoke within my heart—"the interests of France."

Do you imagine it cost me nothing to put a break upon the ardour of my soldiers, who, excited by victory, wished to advance?

Do you suppose that it cost me nothing publicly in the face of Europe to curtail from my programme the territory which extends from the Mincio to the Adriatic?

Do you imagine that it cost me nothing to behold noble illusions destroyed in honest hearts, patriotic hopes extinguished?

To serve Italian independence I waged war against the grain of Europe. As soon as the destinies of my country were imperilled I concluded peace.

And can it now be said that our efforts and sacrifices are a pure loss? No. As I said in my farewell address to my soldiers, we have a right to be proud of this short campaign. In four combats and two battles a powerful army, inferior to none in organisation and bravery, has been defeated. The King of Piedmont, once styled the Guardian of the Alps, has seen his country delivered from invasion, and the frontier line of his States extended from the Ticino to the Mincio. The idea of Italian

nationality is admitted by its warmest opponents. All the Sovereigns of the Italian peninsula understand at last the imperious necessity of salutary reforms.

Thus, after having given a new proof of the military power of France, the peace which I have just concluded will be fruitful of happy results; the future will reveal them daily more and more for the happiness of Italy, the influence of France, the quiet of Europe.

The *Moniteur* says:—"The Diplomatic Body having expressed the wish, through the organ of its president, his Excellency the Apostolic Nuncio of the Holy See, to be received by the Emperor to offer their congratulations on the conclusion of peace, they had the honour of being received by his Majesty at St. Cloud. The Emperor, surrounded by the grand officers of his household, had at his side the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Speaking in the name of the Diplomatic Body, the Nuncio addressed his Majesty as follows:—

'Sire,—The Diplomatic Body felt the want to offer to your Majesty their heartfelt and sincere congratulations on your happy return and on the conclusion of peace.'

"The Emperor replied as follows:—

'Europe was in general so unjust towards me at the commencement of the war that I was happy to be able to conclude peace as soon as the honour and interests of France were satisfied, and to prove that it could not enter into my intentions to subvert (*bouleverser*) Europe and provoke a general war. I hope that now all causes of dissent will vanish, and that peace will be of long duration. I thank the Diplomatic Body for their congratulations.'

The Emperor has received addresses of congratulation on the peace from the Court of Cassation, the Court of Accounts, the Imperial Court of Paris, the municipal councils of Bordeaux, Toulouse, Lille, Amiens, and Tarbes, and from 159 other municipal councils and councils of arrondissements in different departments.

AUSTRIA.

The following passage in an article in the *Ost Deutsche Post* has been much talked of in diplomatic circles:—

There is no time to be lost. The age in which we live is big with events of the highest import. It will not be long before the forces of Austria will be stimulated to activity.

The following telegram has been published:—

VIENNA, 19TH.—The Archduke William, who has returned from Verona, is to resume the chief command of the army. The official notification of the promotion of General Baron de Hess to the grade of marshal has been published, and General Ramming has been appointed chief of the general staff. The rumours relative to the modifications in the Cabinet have ceased. The special provinces are to obtain organic statutes, with a proper representation. The Duke of Modena has arrived here from Verona.

The confirmation and explanation of the sentence in Italics will be interesting; the special provinces should be the Crown Lands and Venice.

A letter from Vienna says:—"A fierce battle is now being fought between the Retrogradists and Reformers. The chances are that the Reform party will ultimately get the upper hand, because the leading Austrian statesmen well know that the present system cannot long be maintained. Some of the concessions demanded by the Tyrolese have already been granted."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated the 16th inst., says:—"In one of my recent letters it was stated that the Emperor Francis Joseph had promised Louis Napoleon to endeavour to persuade the Pope to consent 'to the secularisation of the domains of the Church;' but it now appears that it was simply the question of the secularisation of the Papal administration."

A letter from Vienna, dated July 17, says:—"One of the first measures which will follow the signing of the preliminaries of peace will be the disbanding by the Austrian Government of the Lombard regiments which form part of the army in active service. Those infantry regiments, to the number of five, in addition to three battalions of Chasseurs, which have their head-quarters in Lombardy, will have to be sent back to their country after each soldier has been set free from the oath which he took to the Emperor of Austria on entering his service."

THE NEUTRAL POWERS AND THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

A newspaper, published at Mayence, had published what purported to be the text of the propositions of mediation made by the neutral Powers. The heads of the peace were as follows:—"Italy to be given up to the Italians; an alliance between all the Italian States; Sardinia to be aggrandised by the addition of Lombardy and the Duchies; Venice to be placed under an Austrian Archduke; Tuscany to be given to the Duchies of Parma; the Legations to be constituted a Viceroyalty; a Congress to establish the new organisation of Italy on these bases, taking the desires of the people into account." The Emperor of Austria appears to have believed that this was the basis upon which Prussia was prepared to mediate, for besides their appearance in the *Journal of Mayence*, they are set forth in a circular of Count Rechberg, and were alluded to by the Emperor in the Laxenburg proclamation as being the "worst terms" which he would have been asked to accept if he had not negotiated directly with his enemy. The official *Prussian Gazette* declares that as far as any mediation of Prussia is concerned, these statements are without foundation. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has issued a despatch authorising Prussian diplomatic agents "to express most positively"—

1. That on the side of Prussia no conditions of a mediation whatever had been advanced, nor have any such, coming from any other Power, been accepted by her.

2. That the project added to the Austrian circular, and since published in the newspapers, was entirely unknown to us.

The *Austrian Correspondence* has an energetic article endeavouring to prove by a combination of facts the correctness of the statements contained in the Imperial manifesto.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday contains the following:—

It is endeavoured in England to attribute to France the causes of the English national burdens, but the English people are deceived merely in order to further the national defences. The exaggeration of our armaments is to justify the considerable increase of the English budget for the army and navy. A comparison of the budgets of France and England will show these considerations to be erroneous.

Since 1813 the army expenses of England have increased by 200 millions of francs, making for 1860 a total of more than 650 million francs; while in France the army budget for 1860 does not much exceed 463 million francs.

We, therefore, ask whether it is to France and to her extraordinary armaments that the heavy burdens which weigh on the English people are to be attributed, or whether these enormous expenses and taxes, which are the consequences of those burdens, must not be attributed to other reasons?

Preparations for the *fetes* of August 15 are already begun. The municipal commission has voted an unlimited credit for them. The Emperor will ride along the Boulevards on horseback at the head of the army of Italy, or, at least, of that part of it which will make a triumphal entry into Paris on that day. It is announced that immediately after the *fetes*, and on the 16th or 17th of August, his Majesty will leave Paris for the baths of St. Sauveur in the Pyrenees, whence he will go to Biarritz.

THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.

In Thursday's sitting of the Federal Diet the proposals of Austria and Prussia of the 16th inst., respecting the restoration of the Federal contingents and Federal forces to a peace footing, were unanimously agreed to."

A letter from Munich, on the 18th, says:—"The members of the Chamber of Deputies have already held a preparatory meeting, and it is said that they are all agreed that a reform of the German Federal Constitution is desirable. That question will form the basis of the address which will be presented to the King."

A meeting of men of the democratic party from all parts of Germany was held at Eisenach, before the treaty of peace. A series of resolutions were agreed to, one of which affirmed this account:—"That the Germanic Diet should be replaced by a central government of Germany, firm, strong, and permanent, and that a national assembly should be convoked." Another proposed, until the definitive constitution of the central German Government, "to confer on Prussia the direction of the German military forces, and the diplomatic representation of Germany abroad."

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Government is now taking measures to put a stop once for all to the system of enrolling men in that country for the service of Italian Princes. The last of the old capitulations which authorised it expired on the 15th of the present month; they will not be renewed. A delegate has been sent by the Confederation to Naples for that purpose; and the anomaly presented by citizens of a liberal State serving in the army of such a prince as the late King of Naples will soon cease.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

A VISIT TO THE BATTLE-FIELD OF SOLFERINO.—We left Volta at seven o'clock on the evening of the 9th, and took the road to San Cassiano, so as to cross the battle-field of Solferino. We saw the ground still thickly strewn with soldiers' caques, cartridge-boxes, and a variety of other warlike implements; French and Piedmontese more frequently than Austrian, either because the loss of the Allies was in reality more considerable, or because the ground we crossed was that from which the attack was made, or, finally, because the Austrian gear, being made of more valuable stuff and substance, held out greater temptation to the gang of plunderers whose harvest is among the bodies of the slain. The corpses have been buried with the utmost carelessness and indecent haste. Graves have not been dug, but the dead have been laid in heaps in the furrows of the fields where they fell, and a few spadefuls of loose mould have been thrown upon them. The consequence is that hosts of prey of all kinds, but especially cats (downright domestic cats, anywhere out of Italy I might have thought them jackals), are feasting on the remains; that half-fleshless bones have been dragged out here and there; and that the night air was not free from that taint by which the unhonoured dead can inflict their vengeance on the careless living. The country lay still and calm; the pale young moon strove to out-shine the faint last streaks of waning sunset. There lay the plain, the fought-for hill, and the solitary tower on its summit. We might have passed by and never dreamt that on the very spot, so few days before, 400,000 men had met in deadly struggle. In a few weeks not a trace will be found of the famous field-day of Solferino.—*Letter in the Times*.

PORTRAIT OF THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.—The impression produced by the Emperor of Austria upon those who saw him at Villafranca was not favourable. It is true that circumstances of the visit were not of a kind to show the young Sovereign

to the best advantage. But, making allowance for these circumstances, the judgment passed upon Francis Joseph was still far from flattering. The physiognomy of his Austrian Majesty is naturally hard. His Slavonic type is in no way softened by the placid habits of Court life, or the delicate impulses of refinement. Francis Joseph takes no interest in the fine arts or in poetry; he has but little fondness for feminine society; a heart incapable of passionate love. His military predilections are too strongly developed for days of peace. They are too ill regulated and crude for days of war. He is wanting in that elasticity of mind and bearing which inspires confidence and lulls suspicion. You could see on this occasion, for instance, that he was not at ease. You might almost have thought him pre-occupied and bewildered. Of course I cannot tell you how he sustained the discussion of his interests with Louis Napoleon. Perhaps, when face to face with the French Emperor, dynastic pride rose in his heart, and stimulated him into firmness and dignity. The young Emperor is monotonous in aspect, and not prepossessing. He has very light hair; eyes without fire, or even brilliancy; a face without flexibility. He is pale—he carries his head high—his lip is sensual and haughty—his whiskers stop at the level of the mouth—his moustache is deep, but not thick. The military uniform he wears becomes him—but on horseback he is not graceful, for he does not sufficiently adapt and harmonise his own movements with those of the horse upon which he is mounted. Rider and steed form two objects instead of one. In a word, there is nothing sympathetic in his aspect. You see in him the master—the Emperor—but you do not see the man. His head is small, so small that, if the organs of sense and of intelligence are placed there side by side, they must inevitably be in each other's way. His Austrian Majesty may have a distinctive individuality most strongly marked, but he is wanting in those varied aptitudes indispensable to a Prince who, in our own times, must be a profound diplomatist, a consummate tactician, a pleasing conversationalist, and an effective writer.—*Letter in the Daily Telegraph.*

THE EMPEROR'S DINNER DISTURBED.—A most amusing scene took place yesterday at the Imperial dinner. As the Emperor sat twirling his blonde moustache, a tremendous tinkling of horse bells was heard in the courtyard, and a four-horse chaise rattled in. The officer of the day hastily left the table, and returned to inform his Majesty that Prince Napoleon had arrived. As there were at dinner, near the Emperor, two of his brother's two cousins, the Grand Dukes of Tuscany and Modena, you can fancy the consternation that was depicted on every face. The morsels on their way remained in suspense on the forks. The Emperor rose, and putting aside his napkin, proceeded into an adjoining room where he received the Prince. A few minutes after he returned, the dinner was hastily concluded, and the guests made a general rush down the back stairs. The Grand Dukes sent for their swords and caps, left in the room where Prince Napoleon sat, and escaped to their several homes as quickly as they could. A shell bursting in the imperial head-quarters could not have created so much confusion. "Plonplon" remained several hours in Verona, and went late in the evening home to his camp and quarters.—*Letter from Verona, July 12.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Venice is still without a Podesta, as the members of the Municipal Council persist in declining to propose any one for the acceptance of the Emperor.

The National Guard of Turin have opened a subscription for a medal to be offered to Count Cavour.

A Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* says he is assured that one of the last things uttered in the now celebrated interview at Villafranca was a promise made by the Emperor of Austria to pass some days next winter at the Tuileries.

A letter from Florence states that MM. Kossuth, Klapka, and Teleki, who had constituted themselves in that city as a Hungarian committee, have separated, renouncing all projects of political action. A Turin letter in the *Patrie* of July 20, says, that the Hungarian legion is dissolved, and that Kossuth has gone to Aix-les-Bains.

The French Government has presented to the King of Sardinia the greater part of the floating batteries which were intended to be used in the siege of the Austrian fortresses.

The *Daily News* says the Emperor Napoleon is now painfully impressed with the feeling that the proceedings at Villafranca, which he expected would prove a grand coup, is now a *coup manqué*.

The talk of a fusion between the Legitimists and Orleanists is again spoken of in Paris as a contemplated step.

According to the Vienna journals the Emperor of Austria, in giving up Lombardy to Piedmont, does not renounce the symbol of sovereignty of the old Lombard kings; the celebrated iron crown, which had been removed from Monza to Verona, is to be placed in the collection of crown jewels of the empire at Vienna.

The Duke of Modena, who is now here, intends to go to Munich before he returns to his States.—*Letter from Vienna.*

It is, I believe, a settled point that, in return for Louis Napoleon's guarantee of the integrity of the temporal dominions of the papacy, the compliment inferred by the offer of the "presidency," and perhaps the kissing and being friends with his faithful brother (in a catholic sense) Francis Joseph, Pius IX. will at no very distant period visit Paris and perform

the ceremony in question.—*Paris Letter in Daily News.*

The Duke of Malakoff has been appointed Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour.

The Emperor has granted to the mother of General Anger an annuity of 3,000*l.*, to be paid out of his Majesty's privy purse.

Foreign and Colonial.

AMERICA.

Advices from New York state that the State paper on the question of neutral rights had been despatched to all the American ministers in Europe. The United States Government lays down the broad principle that nothing should be declared contraband but the direct and immediate munitions of war, and coal is excepted from the list.

It was reported that the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles and his wife had become entirely reconciled, and that he was now living with her.

The Vermont State Republican Convention was held on the 12th inst. The present state officers were re-nominated. Resolutions were passed condemning the extravagance and pro-slavery character of the present administration, and maintaining the right of neutralised citizens to protection against the Cass doctrine.

A special despatch, dated New Orleans, 8th inst., in the *Charleston Courier*, says that General Woll has defeated the liberal forces under General Zuazua, at Guanajuato, and proclaimed Santa Anna dictator. The despatch also states that this affair had caused great confusion at San Luis Potosi, that ex-Governor Barrera had attempted to stir up a revolution in the province of Campeachy, which was followed by similar demonstrations in other provinces, and that the Government was making vigorous efforts to suppress the outbreak.

INDIA.

The overland mail has arrived. The following is from the letter of the Bombay correspondent of the *Times*, dated June 23:—

There is no military news of any importance from Oude or from the borders of Nepal since Sir Hope Grant's defeat of the rebel force under Bala Rao and the Nana in the Jorwah Pass. That engagement lasted above two hours. The enemy fled into the Nepanese hills. It is reported that the greater portion of them are now encamped at the entrance of the Georung Pass, which leads into the Daugh or Dewgurg Valley, and that the chiefs, with their families, have obtained permission from Jung Bahadur to take up their quarters for the present in the latter valley.

The European portion of the old Company's troops still continues to manifest its dissatisfaction with the Act of Parliament which has transferred its services to the Crown without asking its assent. The 3rd Madras Europeans have lately exhibited symptoms of disaffection at Jubbulpore. The 1st Cavalry and 4th Infantry at Allahabad appear to have behaved very badly. There is little doubt that the Bombay Europeans share the feelings of their comrades in the other presidencies on the re-enlistment question, but they have displayed a much better spirit. The Court of Inquiry, which has been sitting at Meerut, is closed, and Colonel Green, the Advocate-General, who sat in it as Judge-Advocate, has returned to Simla. The result of the deliberation of the Court is not yet known.

The Travancore disturbances are likely to end satisfactorily.

The damage to the telegraph cable at Cassire has been repaired.

Intelligence has been received of the loss of the *Alma*, bound from Calcutta to London. The news of this sad affair is dated from Calcutta, June 14, and states briefly that the *Alma* had been totally wrecked, and that the pilot (one of the oldest on the river, who was just going his last trip previous to retirement), leadman, Captain Munce, wife, and child, and a lady passenger, together with fourteen of the crew of the ill-fated vessel, perished. The *Alma* was a fine vessel, and was owned by Mr. Sinclair, of Liverpool.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

MATRICULATION, 1859.

The following is a list of candidates who passed the recent examination for matriculation:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Abbott, Arthur Robert, Friends' School, Hitchin; Abbott, Robert, Leeds Grammar School; Ainsworth, John Hamner, Stonyhurst College.

Barnes, Edward Charles, Mr. Simpson, Bury St. Edmund's; Bassett, Donald, Tudor Hall Academy, Hawkhurst; Bellamy, Arthur, private tuition; Bridge, Robert Farrar, King's College; Brook, Charles, Lincoln Grammar School.

Cahill, John Baptist, St. Edmund's College, Ware; Chaplin, Holroyd, Tonbridge Grammar School; Christie, Matthew Philip, Albion-house Academy, Jersey; Chubb, Theophilus, City of London School; Clarke, Julius St. Thomas, Leicester Collegiate School; Clifford, John, University College; Cowell, Henry von der Heyde, King's College; Cosens-Hardy, Theobald Cosens, Amersham Grammar School.

Dale, Thomas, Trinity College, Cambridge; Davies, John Neville Colley, King's College School; Davies, Charles Michael, St. Gregory's College, Downside; Dickie, Hugh, Normal Seminary, Glasgow; Dickie, John, Normal Seminary, Glasgow; Dickinson, Walter, Stonyhurst College; Dixon, Henry, Normal College, Borough-road, London; Dixon, Jas. Walter, Clarendon-house, Lambeth; Dodge, Theodore Ayrault, University College; Dothie, Elvery, New College.

Edwards, Thomas Charles, Calvinistic College, Bala; Fletcher, George, Wesley College, Richmond; Fletcher, Joseph John, Amersham Grammar School; Flint, Frederic, King's School, Canterbury; Fewke, Frederic, private tuition.

Gammon, Richard Palmer Thomas, West of England Dissenters' Proprietary School; Gervie, Frederic Hendebourck, West of England Dissenters' Proprietary School; Gibson, Robert Chapman, Rossall College; Graham, John, Plumblund Grammar School; Granville, Robert Henry, King's College School; Greenfield, Thomas Challen, Amersham Grammar School.

Hancock, James Henry, Westminster Wesleyan College; Harries, Gwynne Henry, Wesleyan Collegiate Institute, Taunton; Highfield, Henry George, Wesley College, Richmond; Hooper, John, Cranbrook House, Clapton; Howe, William Arthur, St. Edmund's College, Ware; Hubert, Theodore Kelsall, Queen's College, Birmingham; Hurst, William John, Owens College, Lancaster.

Irvine, James Pearson, Royal Grammar School, Lancaster.

Jackson, Henry Willan, Rev. R. Parkinson, Red Hill; James, William, Calvinistic College, Bala; Jarvis, Thomas Charles, University College School.

Kemp, Welch Stanley, Mr. F. Green's, Clapton;

King, George, University College; Kisch, Benjamin,

University College; Koch, Carl Friedrich Wilhelm,

Johanneum, Hamburg.

Langmead, Thomas Pitts, King's College; Latchmore,

John, private tuition; Lawrence, Edwin, University

College School; Lawrie, John Douglas, Thorp Arch

Collegiate School; Leary, Joseph Wright, Manchester

Grammar School; Leggatt, Daniel, Working Men's

College; Lister, Henry, Grammar School, Horncastle;

Lister, Henry John, University College; Lomas, Arthur,

Wesley College, Sheffield; Lovegrove, Frederick Fran-

cis, Grammar School, Huntingdon; Lush, William

George Vawdrey, Queenwood College; Lynn, William

Thynne, private tuition.

McCarthy, Samuel Trante, St. Patrick's College, Car-

low; Mills, Edmund James, Cheltenham Grammar

School; Morley, George John, Stonyhurst College.

Nathan, Nathaniel, University College; Nixon,

Randal Charles John, Grosvenor College, Bath; Nun-

neley, John Albert, Leeds Grammar School.

Older, William Augustus, University College.

Penny, Alfred, King's College; Phillips, Alfred,

Cheltenham Grammar School; Phillips, Chas. Henry,

private tuition; Potter, Frederick John, New College;

Power, Laurence Geoffrey, St. Patrick's College,

Carlrow.

Reynolds, Bion, Cranbrook House, Clapton; Rigby,

Thomas, Stonyhurst College; Roberts, Edwin, St.

John's Wood Proprietary School; Robinson, Charles,

private tuition; Rooke, Thomas George, Regent's Park

College.

Satow, Ernest Mason, Mill-hill Grammar School;

Saunders, John, self-tuition; Sayer, Edward James,

Rev. A. Creak, Brighton; Seymour, Edward, Univer-

sity College; Slipper, Robert Goulder, King's College;

Smith, Philip Basden, Mill-hill Grammar School;

Smith, Thomas Hirst, Manchester New and University

Colleges; Stevenson, Thomas, Kennington College;

Stiebel, Jacob, University College; Summerhayes,

Henry, Crewkerne Grammar School.

Taylor, Francis Thomas, Collegiate School, Green-

wich; Taylor, Shephard Thomas, Ipswich Grammar

School; Turner, Ebenezer Fulham, Totteridge Park

Schools.

Venning, Edward, University College School; Vipend,

James, private tuition.

Wagstaffe, William Warwick, Royal Medical College,

Epsom; Walker, George Edward, Grammar School,

Wigan; Wallace, John, St. Edmund's College, Ware;

Way, James Albert, private tuition; West, Pewster

Johnson, Amersham Grammar School; Willis, Thomas,

Airedale College; Wilson, Alexander, Spring-hill Col-

lege; Winterbotham, Edward Weedon, Amersham

Grammar School; Woodman, Frederick, Grammar

School, Exeter.

SECOND DIVISION.

Adlard, Alfred Barton, Highbury New-park School; Allen, Josh., Regent's-park College; Axford, William Henry, King's College.

Barker, Walter, Marlborough College; Barlow, Wm. John Simeon, Regent's-park College; Belemore, Alfred John, private tuition; Bell, Joseph, private tuition; Bennett, Newton Codner, King's College; Berges, John Henry Gibbs, Gothic Hall, Enfield; Bingley, William Phillips, Merchant Taylors' School; Baker, Montague Spencer, Lewes Grammar School; Breen, John Cardiff, St. Gregory's College, Downside; Briggs, James, Hampden House, St. John's-wood; Broadbent, James Henry, Wesley College, Richmond; Brown, Edward, private tuition; Burgess, Arminius, private tuition.

Carreg, Griffith Llewelyn, Queen's College, Birmingham; Child, John, private tuition; Churton, Thomas, Shrewsbury Grammar School; Clapham, James Ernest, Church Institute, Bolton; Colthurst, James Bunter, Bristol Grammar School; Colyar, Robert Augustine, University College; Compton, John Charles, Queen's College, Birmingham; Coombs, Carey Pearce, Keyford Academy, Frome; Cox, Pierre Georges, University College; Crooks, William John, Working Men's College; Curwen, Matthew, Chester Training College.

Davies, Samuel Henry, Queen's College, Liverpool; Dye, David Hyman, London Hospital.

Fairbank, Thomas, Forest School, Walthamstow; Farmer, Thomas, St. Patrick's College, Carlrow; Findlay, Thomas, University of Glasgow; Fox, Walter Roginald, Queenwood College.

Gibbins, Joseph, private tuition; Gilchrist, William Gray, Bathgate Academy; Gimblett, John, Independent College, Taunton; Goble, William, Wesleyan Training College, Westminster; Goodall, Fairfax, Airedale College; Gough, Edward, Rotherham College; Graves, Boydell, University College; Green, Thomas Henry, Friends' School, Hitchin; Grundy, Edmund Herbert, University College; Gumm, Alfred James, Queen's College, Birmingham.

Harrison, John Mason, Grove House, Tottenham; Harting, James Edmund Fotheringham, St. Gregory's College, Downside; Hathornthwaite, Richard Robert, private tuition; Healey, George, Homerton College; Hepburn, James Smith, University College School; Hodges, William Price, Shireland Hall, Birmingham; Howse, Henry Greenway, University College School; Hulbert, William Alfred, Shaw House School; Hutchinsson, William, private tuition; Hyde, Sidney, Cholmeley School, Highgate.

Inglis, Robert, Wesleyan Collegiate Institute, Taunton.

Jackson, James, London Hospital; James, Joshua, private tuition; Janson, Frederick William, University College; Jefferson, John, Royal Grammar School, New-

castle-on-Tyne; Jennings, Newton Edward, King's College; Johnston, Alexander, King's College, Aberdeen; Jones, Lewis Daly, private tuition.
Lea, Walter, private tuition; Leach, John Comyns, Crediton Grammar School; Leedham, Henry, Grammar School, Burton-on-Trent; Lewis, Thomas Hanson, University College School; Ludlow, Ebenezer, King's College School.

Makens, John, Needham Market; Mapother, Edward Dillon, Mr. Sullivan, Dublin; Marsh, Frederick Howard, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Matthews, John, Christ College School, Brecon; Middleton, Cecil Joseph Lionel, St. Patrick's College, Carlow; Milson, Richard Henry, private tuition; Molony, John, Springfield College; Moore, Francis Richard, St. Gregory's College, Downside; Moss, David Charles, Wesleyan Normal Institution; Munns, Charles Oliver, Regent's-park College.

Newbold, Edward Thomas, King Edward's School, Macclesfield.

Perks, Charles, Queen's College, Birmingham; Prosser, Charles Howard, Marlborough College.

Redpath, Robert, City of London School; Richards, Joseph Peeke, Merchant Taylors' School; Robey, Edward, private tuition; Robinson, James, Mr. Johnson, Cambridge; Rogers, William, Goddard, King's School, Sherborne; Rogers, William Moon, University College.

Scoles, Francis, Stonyhurst College; Scott, Arthur, University College; Shephard, Alfred James, Hampden House, St. John's-wood; Sims, Thomas Hoyle, Owens College; Smith, Charles, Flexfield House, Basingstoke; Smith, Henry Lakin, Edgbaston Prop. Grammar School; Smith, William Clinton, King's College; Stevens, Edward Thomas, King's College; Stone, Robert Sydney, Grosvenor College, Bath; Stirmer, Somerset George Ogier, Huntingdon Grammar School; Sutcliffe, John, private tuition; Sutcliffe, Thomas Lister, Westminster Training School.

Taylor, James Alonso, Queen's College, Birmingham; Taylor, William Joshua, private tuition; Terry, George, Wesley College, Richmond; Thompson, James Stratton, New College; Thurburn, Edward Alexander, University College; Thursfield, William Nealer, King's College; Toy, Robert, Western College, Plymouth; Turner, Thomas Blake, Springfield College, Plymouth; Turner, Thomas Blake, Springfield College; Tyrrell, William James, Bishop's College, Bristol.

Varies, Lionel Emanuel, University College.
Wagstaff, Matthew Maw, Royal Medical College, Epsom; Wilford, Walter Gibson, Marlborough College; Warder, John Lawrence, North London Collegiate School; Westwood, John Chesewright, St. Edmund's College, Ware; Whitaker, Joshua Cecil, Mill-hill Grammar School; Williams, John, Regent's-park College; Wills, Charles James, Sevenoaks Grammar School; Wood, Herbert, Rossall College; Wood, John Henry, King's College; Woodman, Joseph Vere, King's College; Woodrow, Frederick John, Grammar School, Hingham.

Young, Thomas Pallister, Cranbrook House, Clapton.

THIRD DIVISION.

Ashforth, George Morris, Tottenham-park, Herts.
Barrett, John James, King's College; Brembridge, Richard, King's College; Brown, Alfred Gardiner, private tuition; Brown, James Clifton, private tuition; Brunsell, Henry, private tuition.

Cotton, George Poley, private tuition; Cumming, George John Henry, Queen's College, Birmingham; Cumming, William Richard, Queen's College, Birmingham.

Davidson, Francis, Queen's College, Birmingham; Driver, Samuel Barnes, New Kingswood School.

Eccles, William Soltan, Mr. Stroud, Plymouth.
Fish, Jonathan, Owens College; Foote, Henry Martyn, Shireland-hall, Birmingham.

Haigh, James Clarke, Wesley College, Sheffield.
Lancis, Charles Amédée, private tuition.

Mackern, Walter, Rev. R. Wall, Birkenhead; May, Lewis James, private tuition; Micklethay, Arthur George, Warwick House, Clapton; Morris, Pryce Jones Langford, Bedford Grammar School.

Oliver, George, Ganiford Academy; Osborne, Henry, private tuition.

Pearson, Thomas Layton, University College; Pugh, Henry James Prior, Owens College.

Reeve, George Joseph, St. Gregory's College, Downside.

Smyth, John, King's College; Smyth, William John, Manchester New and University Colleges; Squerey, Charles Edward, University College; Syon, Edward John, Queen's College, Birmingham.

Welton, James Powell, City of London School.

Two of the pupils in the Birmingham Scholastic Institution for Sons of Ministers passed the above examination. One of them, William Price Hodges, is the eldest son of the Rev. S. Hodges, of the Mumbles, N. Swansea. The other, Henry Martyn Foote, son of the Rev. N. Foote, Collumpton, Devon.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Court remains at Osborne. On Monday the Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Alfred and Prince Arthur, embarked in the royal yacht Victoria and Albert for Portland. Amongst the visitors at Osborne have been Prince Esterhazy and Mr. Sidney Herbert.

For the past ten days the Prince of Wales has been residing at Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh, engaged in the diligent prosecution of his studies. His royal highness has made an almost daily visit to the University, and Dr. Lyon Playfair and several other eminent professors have had the honour of repeated interviews with him. Several of the most eminent teachers in town have been engaged to direct the prince's studies in particular departments, including Dr. Schmitz, in English history, and Dr. Lemmi in Italian. His royal highness has visited a considerable number of public places, but the entire absence of display attending his movements had prevented many of those exclamations of welcome which would otherwise have attended his progress.

Cabinet Councils were held on Friday and Saturday.

The eldest brother of the Hon. and Rev. S. G. Osborne having succeeded to the Dukedom of Leeds,

the Queen has by letters patent granted to the family the titles and precedence that would have been afforded them had their father succeeded to the title, and we (*Sherborne Journal*) hear that, in consequence, S. G. O. will in future be known as the Rev. Lord Sidney Godolphin Osborne.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte is at present sojourning among the hills at Stanhope and St. John's, in Wear-dale, translating the Song of Solomon into the dialect of the county of Durham. He will proceed thence to Craven with a view of translating the book into the Yorkshire dialect.

Mr. Cobden is the chairman of the Pocket Contract Committee of the House of Commons, now sitting.

The Queen has appointed the Rev. Charles Kingsley, jun., Rector of Eversley, and the author of "Alton Locke," &c., one of the chaplains in ordinary to her Majesty.

On Thursday Mr. Layard's supporters at York presented that gentleman with a splendid silver dessert service, as a tribute of their respect for his conduct, and of their gratitude to him for the battle which he fought at the late election. A banquet was given to Mr. Layard at York on Friday. Mr. Layard delivered an able speech, in the course of which he expressed his conviction that Mr. Cobden was perfectly right in declining, at present, to enter the Cabinet.

Miscellaneous News.

MESSRS. CORDEN AND BRIGHT AND THE PEACE QUESTION.—During the debate in the House of Commons on Thursday, Mr. Bright incidentally mentioned the fact that some time since he and Mr. Cobden had each a legacy of 1,500*l.* left by a person they had never seen, as some compensation for their efforts to oppose the Russian war.

THE BARON DE CAMIN COMMITTED TO PRISON.—At the Ashton County Court, on Thursday, this notorious character was summoned to show cause why he had refused to obey a previous order made upon him for an account for printing, executed by Messrs. Orme and Norton. The so-called baroness appeared for her husband, who she said was in Scotland, but the Court committed him for thirty days' imprisonment in the Salford House of Correction.—*Manchester Guardian*.

MR. CHARLES KEAN.—A banquet was given to Mr. Charles Kean in St. James's Hall on Wednesday. It was very successful. The Duke of Newcastle was the chairman, and among the company were Lord Exmouth, Lord John Manners, Sir John Burgoyne, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, and Mr. Thackeray. The Duke of Newcastle made a very hearty speech in recognition of the many good qualities of Mr. Kean as a man and a lover of art, and recalled to the recollection of other Etonians the time when Mr. Kean pulled stroke in a crew of six, four of whom were in the room. Mr. Kean made an appropriate answer to the cordial compliments of the Colonial Secretary.

HAIL-STORM AT SOUTHGATE.—This village was visited on Wednesday with a most fearful hail and thunder-storm. In the north and north-west direction all skylights and glass-houses of every description are one complete wreck—the corn-fields a mass of stubble, the corn being either cut entirely off or beaten down to the ground, so as to be almost useless. Fruit and flowers all gone, not a vestige of fruit remaining on the trees; and the carriage drives and roads covered with leaves and branches, altogether presenting a scene of devastation seldom to be witnessed.

NEWS FROM SEBASTOPOL.—The mercantile bark Westbrook, commanded by Captain Bonello, which left Sebastopol on the 1st of March, has arrived at Hull, with a cargo consisting chiefly of bones and forty-six pieces of cannon, English, French, and Russian, most of the latter being in excellent condition. Captain Bonello states that he arrived in Sebastopol on the 18th of January, and at once proceeded by road to Balaklava. The country along the entire route presents a most devastated appearance, diversified only by the mounds raised here and there over some fallen warrior. Balaklava itself he describes as a vast Golgotha, where small heaps of stones are the only marks of distinction separating the resting-place of the officer from that of his subordinate. The immense extent of ground covered by the besieging armies of two great nations is now completely deserted, even the two or three houses occupied by some of the generals being uninhabited. The ravages of war are also stamped in equally indelible characters on the city of Sebastopol itself. Commerce is stagnant, its streets are almost deserted, and the wretched inhabitants of the smaller houses, which alone seem to be generally occupied, are in a most destitute state. All that can be seen of the once mighty Malakoff, may not inaptly be compared to a "mountain caparized;" the dockyard, instead of its former life and activity, resembles a mass of rocks; and those of the Government magazines which have not already tumbled in pieces, appear as if they were about to do so. There are no indications that the famous fortifications which frowned for so many months on a mighty foe are about to be restored, nor does it seem probable that they could be in the course of one generation. The American contractor is busy in his efforts to raise the sunken fleet of Russia, and at the time Captain Bonello left, had succeeded with a few only of the smaller ships.

The expense of the special mission of Mr. Gladstone to the Ionian Islands amounted to 2,185*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

Literature.

A Panorama of the New World. By KINAHAN CORNWALLIS. Two volumes. London: T. C. Newby.

MR. KINAHAN CORNWALLIS is a very amusing author,—keen sighted, well informed, full of spirits, with a lively sense of both the beautiful and the humorous, and with a brilliant manner of writing, it is not to be wondered at that he should rapidly have attained great popularity. His *New El Dorado*, and *Two Journeys to Japan*, were not only greedily read by the circulating-library public, but were so well received by the higher class of critics, that he has gone back to travels and experiences of an earlier period than those in Japan or Columbia; and here indulges with a vigorously sketched "Panorama of the New World"—that is to say, of parts of Australia, of some towns and cities of the western coast of South America, and of a few points in the States and in Canada. The date of departure to Australia is 1852, and of things as they appeared then, in Melbourne and the gold-fields, Mr. Cornwallis gives us a picture, which is interesting as presenting one of the eras of Australian development, which, though within ten years of us, has, from the rapidity and vastness of the progress that has taken place in that wonderful country, already become Australia's long-distant and almost-forgotten past. The author is skilful in picturesque description; and manages to give a good deal of fact—if it can be depended upon—even in association with his liveliest escapades.

We might greatly interest our readers by extracting some incidents of bush life, a good many years ago, as told by a man who belonged to "the squatting interest," one of the "old hands" of the colony. The author also makes us shiver while he tells how often the early "squatters" were very barbarous; with no ideas above "shearing and branding, wool and tallow": and, frequently—perhaps because hardened and made savage by the sense of continual danger—were guilty of monstrous cruelties to the aboriginal inhabitants. The instances given are horrible. Then of the natives themselves we have some glimpses; and there is a most vivid and effective description of a native dance. But as Australia, as it was and is, has been drawn for us by various hands lately, we pass to the newer ground of Mr. Cornwallis's second volume. Here the most noticeable parts relate to Lima and Panama; of which much that is interesting is told us: and perhaps we shall do wisely for the book's sake, and for our readers' amusement, to extract a page or two of the novelties our author here supplies. There is a pleasant picturesqueness in the following view in Lima, poor and tawdry as are the objects that enter into it:—

"The streets have an air of solemn antiquity, which contrasts in its sombreness with the gay and more modern dresses of the crowds who are constantly moving to and fro. As a general rule, the houses have no windows towards the street. The front of each house, as seen from the thoroughfare, is a mere wall, which may or may not, as the case happens, extend past many other houses, and so constitute the street; these walls, as I have before intimated, are usually painted with frescoes; each dwelling is indicated by a large square folding-door, forming a gap in the said wall, and opening into the patio or courtyard. The latter is usually neatly and often fancifully paved with small coloured stones, or tiles. Crossing the patio in a direct line from the street door, the visitor enters the sala or principal reception room. Fresco paintings also adorn the outer walls of the house itself, so that very often they more resemble painted canvas or paper, than solid adobe and plaster. Various channels traverse the centre of the streets running parallel with the river Rimac, through which a constant stream of water flows, and these, the *canales*, are used as the common drains of the city. Turkey-buzzards, of which there are large numbers, both here and at Callao, as also, but to a less extent, throughout all Peru, descend from the house-tops where they are usually to be seen perched, and seek their food in these receptacles. These naked-headed, raven-plumaged carrion birds, the most ugly and repulsive of things ornithological, are looked upon as the scavengers of Lima, and such they really are; and there is a penalty inflicted upon the destroyer of any one of their number. They are to be met with over the entire populated districts, either walking or feeding, on the channel margins, flying about the streets, or perched upon the house-tops; and they form a welcome provision against olfactory nuisances, among a people who are too apathetic, listless, and luxurious, to attend sufficiently well to either the cleanliness of their towns, or the well-being and efficiency of anything else belonging to them, and whose Government is only worse ordered than themselves, and perpetually shaken by the earthquakes of military contention.

"The plaza, or great square of the city, is also the great centre of everything in Lima; it always presents an animated appearance, both as regards the traffic continually passing through it, and the buildings which face it on all sides. On the southern side, and occupying its entire length, stands the Cathedral, with a facade painted red and yellow. It is lofty and of large size, and were it not for the colouring would be at once massive and imposing in its aspect; it is provided with towers, made of lath and covered with plaster, at each angle. It has three entrances, the doors to which are painted green. This magnificent structure was built in the time of the Spanish dominion, and the bones of Pizarro are here buried in a vault, which may be entered at certain times

upon payment of a small fee to one of the acolytes; these remains, not undoubtedly those of that abominable desperado, were removed from the suppressed monastery of San Juan de Dios, now the railway station, where the body of Pizarro, according to reliable accounts, was interred.

"Adjoining the cathedral, and on the east side of the square, stands the palace of the President of the Republic. It is insignificant and shabby-looking when associated with the idea of an Imperial residence, and several shops occupy its basement. Strange to say, it was the viceregal palace while Peru laboured under the oppressive yoke of Spain. The other two sides forming arcades, are principally filled up with shops; the English club is on the southern side, and a large hotel, conducted on the French-American principle, on the western one. Balconies, half hidden by old Moorish trellised awnings, extend along the upper story. In the centre of the square a handsome fountain, the water of which issues from four lions' mouths, and provided with reservoirs of stone, supported by a column, rising from which is a figure of Fame executed in bronze, and erected in 1653, enhances the strange old beauty of the picture. Mules and donkeys, bearing native produce and water, are constantly to be seen from the dawn till past sunset, moving slowly to and fro, or standing in front of piles of vegetables near the centre of the square, or heaped up in front of the shops devoted to their sale. Four streets diverge from the square, one of which leads to a large stone bridge spanning the Rimac, which is here somewhat rapid and shallow with alluvial banks, walled in by the town on the one side and a natural acclivity on the other, but gradually sloping so as to leave long low shores at the river's ebb.

"The view of the city from this bridge, the latter of which was constructed in 1613, is extremely ragged, but picturesque in its unfinished irregularity and its apparent dilapidation, as well as in the weedy rankness of vegetation along the river's northern bank, and the uncultivated growth beyond."

Sunday is a rare day with the Limanese: its use as the grand holiday of the week beats everything that can be seen in the Romanist countries of the continent. Masses and jollity share the attention of the people; and after a thin slice of religion come the bull fights and cock fights, billiards, theatricals, and almost every conceivable description of gay revelry. Here are the Limanese as seen from a shop-door.

"We took our way into the Calle de Comercio, where, entering a café, we partook of each an ice. At the same time I did not overlook the immense number of grease and other stains of all shapes and sizes that conspicuously figured on the white (?) cloths covering the tables, neither the proximity and publicity of the knife-cleaner's position to those eating in the restaurant, nor the circumstance of the dirty tessellated pavement of the floors being here and there broken into holes. However, it was in keeping with the cold dilapidation of the buildings of the city generally. I was amused to see a man take his place at one of the tables, and after ordering some *sopa*, deliberately pull a napkin from the outside pocket of his coat, which, from its colour and general appearance, I judged had been some weeks in daily contact with its owner's receiving-house, without coming in contact with a washtub. The napkin appeared to be his companion, and such luxuries were not provided at the house in question. I may here mention that nearly all the food of the Limanese is cooked out of their dwelling-houses. Nearly everything, except chocolate, is purchased at the restaurants, ready for the table. Among families there is usually no general muster at breakfast, but each one sends a servant for whatever his or her taste may suggest, to a neighbouring cookery or café, at any chosen moment.

"Standing for a few moments at the door, I watched the passing objects—the ladies walking singly or in couples, each with her China shawl drawn over her head and face so as to leave an aperture for looking through, and her black silk dress scarcely concealing her small feet and satin slippers, and her entire figure as well formed as her carriage was graceful.

"First among man-kind came a holy padre with his head bare, showing the tonsure and the peculiar cut of his hair; he was followed by a couple of the military, heavily mustachioed, and in gay uniform, with enormous silver spurs projecting from under the netter extremities of their cherry-coloured trousers; while as the moments flew, a collegian, in cocked hat and black gown, and some Government official, with the breast of his buttoned coat ornamented with medals and ribbons, moved by with the throng; and men on small prancing steeds curvetted to and fro, together with itinerant vendors, and the invariable aguador, seated behind his water-barrel, and swinging his legs in happy contentment, while his borrico walked on always at the one unvarying gait. The next conspicuous pedestrians were an Indian couple, evidently from the suburbs, or still farther inland. The man was brawny of stature, and his head was encased in a wide-brimmed straw hat, and a long poncho of baseta covered his shoulders, and hung down a little below the knee, where his cotton trousers also terminated, leaving his legs and feet quite bare. In his right hand he carried perpendicularly a long stick, which he used as a walking support. His hair was jet black, and hung straight down the sides of his copper-coloured face, which was broad, and distinguished by high cheek-bones. The woman was arrayed in a coarse petticoat of a woollen texture, plaited full round the waist, and extending as far down as the ankles, below which a fine view of her bare feet was afforded. Her hair was drawn back from the forehead, and plaited in two long tresses, which hung down behind, several inches below the waist. The picture may be filled up with English and Yankee skippers, and natives and foreigners generally of the gender masculine, in garments cut after the French, English, or American fashion as the case might be, the natives always adopting the former, but the Yankees never leaving off the old cut."

These are average specimens of this lively, and sometimes too freely written book. Of Canada and the States the author has little to tell; and might have spared that little. The publisher has put Mr. Cornwallis before his public under every conceivable disadvantage; there being no table of contents, and no titles of chapters for the volumes.

Lyrics of Life: By FREDERIC W. FARRAR, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

MR. FARRAR, the author of that pure-hearted and admirable tale of school-boy life, *Eric*, will gain personal respect from his educated readers by this little volume of lyrics, although he may not increase his reputation with the general public. He is not to be reckoned as a new poet: but as one of the many cultivated persons who have a taste for verse; and who, alike without the inspirations of genius on the one hand, or the mechanical artifices of the mere maker of verses on the other, pour forth graceful and pleasant song, which may well be listened to, even while the music of greater masters is yet lingering in the ear. Mr. Farrar's imagination is not original and daring; but bright and distinct: his sentiment is sweet, gentle, and Christian; and his verse free and melodious. But there's a want of bone and muscle in his muse, after all.

These *Lyrics* form a sort of life-story; they are of Childhood, Love, Sorrow, and Death. The following lines introduce us to them all.

CHILDHOOD, LOVE, AND DEATH.

"Ye who have wandered thro' the fairy fields
Of innocent childhood, till ye reach'd the land
Where Love takes Youth by the reluctant hand,
And leads him to the rough paths that demand
Keen eye, and wary heart, and firmer stand,
Even for the lordly soul that never yields
To passionate impulse; ye who learn to see
In Death no terror, but a glorious way,
Illumed by Eden-sunlight, and a ray
From God-lit realms of never-ending day;—
I too have wandered o'er that chequered sea,
And somewhat seen, and suffered thoughtfully;
Retraverse, gentle hearts, the wondrous path with me!"

We think we give one of Mr. Farrar's best poems, in extracting—

THE LAUGHTER OF THE SEA.

"O I remember once
In my childhood green and fair,
When mirth was in the meadows,
And music in the air,
I was rated for a dunce
Because in boyish glee
I forgot my work in gazing
On the glory of the sea;
Whose gold and sapphire net-work
More gorgeous seemed to me
Than jewels on the broidery
Of kingly robes could be.
And I gazed, and I gazed,
Till the master and his book
Were vanished and neglected
In the rapture of the look;
And I gazed, and I gazed,
Enchanted and amazed,
Till the many-twinkling laughter
Of the ocean's fretted gleam
Was enwoven in the magic
Of my million-coloured dream.

"And when the rush was o'er
I bounded down the stair
With fifty boys or more,—
And in the sunlight air,
And on the sunny shore,
We flung aside our clothes then and there:
And we ran along the sands with the mirth of clapping hands,
And the flow of laughter sweet, and the patter of light feet,
With the ivory of our young limbs bare,
Till our bodies in we threw, and we glittered as we flew.

"With a motion quick and bright,
Like a beam of argent light,
In the clear of the glassy-dimpled blue;
And we swam, and we dived, and we floated with a splash,
And every arm upraised like a topaz blazed,
Till the fancy was delirious, and brain and eye were dazed
With the lightning of the swift and merry flash.

"Ah me! the golden time!
But the dream hath passed away,
With the clear and bracing clime,
And the pure and happy day:
And the sea still laughs to the rosy shells ashore,
And the shore still shines in the lustre of the wave,
But the innocence and beauty of the boyish days are o'er,
And many of the beautiful lie quiet in the grave;—
And he who comes again
Wears a brow of toil and pain,
And wanders sad and silent by the melancholy main."

Mr. Farrar's Love-verses—both sorrowful and happy—are marked by a quiet earnestness and tenderness and purity which leave an impression that they are much more true love-verses than the more ambitious and highly-coloured compositions that generally stand for the poetry of love. Of his most serious mood, and his strongest, we have a specimen in the verses that are introduced by Hadrian's "Animula, vagula, blandula," &c.

"DYING."

"Tender, airiest spirit,
Naked, fair, alone,
Fine as softest melody's
Sweetest undertone,
Tell me, dost thou shiver
At the purpling wave
Of the misty river?—
Good my soul, be brave!"

"Starry glimpses often
Doth that mist unfold,
Oft its splendourous edges
Burn with rose and gold;

Of their sparkling tians
Angels o'er it wave,
Gemmed with rainbow fires:—
Good my soul, be brave!"

"Thousands true it scorseth,
Flaming naphthaline;
Thousands more it healeth,
Palmed with anodyne;
And the noblest ever
Love their limbs to lave
In that gloomy river:—
Good my soul, be brave!"

"Life, and truth, and wisdom
Dwell o'er yonder tide,
And a tranquil stillness
To our world denied;
And each holy spirit
Whom our God doth save,
There bright homes doth 'herit:—
Good my soul, be brave!"

These extracts will speak for the thoughtfulness, feeling, and delicacy of touch, with which Mr. Farrar has sung his "Lyrics of Life."

History of the Transmission of Ancient Books to Modern Times; together with the Process of Historical Proof. A New Edition, revised and enlarged. By ISAAC TAYLOR. London: Jackson and Walford.

TWO of the works by which Mr. Taylor has served Christianity, and with which he built up his own reputation as a thinker and a controversialist some thirty years ago, are here brought together in one volume. About twenty years ago one of them was very useful to us, both for what it then gave and what it pointed to; and we are glad to express this obligation, on the occasion of greeting its reproduction in an improved form. Mr. Taylor has not found it difficult to make this new whole out of the two former works; indeed, of those, the one was a sequel to the other. Yet it has been necessary both to omit and to insert chapters and considerable portions of less extent. As to the omissions, the chief are such as treated expressly of "Christian Evidences," of which the author says, "What may be regarded as the religious aspect of the general subject has no direct claim to be included in the treatment of it;" and again, speaking with great truth and force,—"I have believed, and think so decisively, that, for the very purpose of bringing the Biblical argument home with the greatest force to the convictions of intelligent young persons, the subject should be fully understood in its broadest aspect. When it is thus presented, and when it is thus understood, well-informed and ingenuous persons will see and feel, irresistibly, that, as compared with any other mass of facts belonging to literary antiquarianism and to historic evidence, the Biblical evidence is many times more ample and various, and is more unquestionably certain, than even the best and the surest of those masses of facts." Other omissions from the original works have been made, on the ground that "in this course of time [thirty years] a great change has had place upon the field of argument touching Christianity,"—it has been narrowed on every side of it, so that it would be "a superfluous labour at this time to defend positions which have ceased to be assailed."

The researches of antiquarian explorers and of critics have, perhaps, done more for Biblical studies during the thirty years that have passed since the original forms of this book appeared, than was done in the three centuries that went before them. Mr. Taylor has, therefore, found it necessary to attempt some representation of those labours, and an indication of their significance and value to the subject treated in this volume. He disclaims anything more than the having "referred to them in the way of suggestion and of sample;" but he will, without doubt, have readers to whom his new chapters will be the little whole of knowledge—and it is happy for them, that the author takes care that it be a firmly grasped and clearly understood knowledge—on the topics they discuss. The illustrations drawn from "a morning at the British Museum," are made strongly to serve the argument—and in themselves are highly interesting. Of Tischendorf's literary researches among the Nitrian monasteries, and of Mr. Curzon's discoveries, valuable use is made, in the development of an argument from the histories and recoveries of ancient manuscripts. The recent explorations in the East are employed for the confirmation or correction of Herodotus and Berosus; as a sample of the method, in its several parts, of historical proof. The whole argument advances firmly to the conclusion, that the strength of the evidence which vouches for the genuineness and authenticity of the Holy Scriptures, is eminently superior to that on the ground of which classical literature is accepted as real and trustworthy. But there is one seeming disadvantage to biblical literature, as compared with classical, on which Mr. Taylor candidly dwells; namely, the absence of Hebrew historical monuments and remains from our museums and collections of antiquities, and the consequent deficiency of such illustration by them of written records, as has given certainty to the results attained on other historic fields. But Mr. Taylor takes his reader to "Modern Jerusalem" in his closing chapter; and shows that, there, on the spot, are extant monuments which, beyond those of any other historic city, furnish the means and the material, for the collating and verifying the literary records of its ancient people.

In very earnestly commending this well-considered and valuable book to our readers—and especially to thoughtful and inquiring young men—we would call

attention to the following just and important remarks, with which Mr. Taylor closes his preface:—

"The course of adverse thought, at this time, in relation to the religion of Christ—the only religion concerning which any question can be raised—has this tendency, namely, to divert attention by all means, and as much as possible, from the past: and to engage all attention, and to concentrate it, upon the present moment, and upon its tangible and secular interests. This is now the aim of those writers, in the departments of philosophy—physical and abstract, who would subvert Christianity, and who labour to do so by drawing the thoughts of the educated classes away from it—away from its neighbourhood. If it be so, then it must be well for those who take the other side, to do what they may for calling back the same classes, and for challenging them to acquaint themselves anew with history, and to assure themselves of its incontestable certainty."

Our Woodlands, Heaths, and Hedges. By W. S. COLEMAN, Member of the Entomological Society. Illustrated by the Author. London: Routledge and Co.

The same Work: with Illustrations, printed in Colours; Superior Edition.

THIS is so truly a book for the summer-time, that we hasten to make it known to our readers; and we expect it will be the companion of thousands of nature-loving souls this season, in the greenery and the shadow of the woodland, amidst the purple and olive and gold of the upland moor, and out on the open hill and on the rough mountain side. It is intended as a companion volume to the Rev. Mr. Wood's delightful and informing books on "The Common Objects of the Country," and of "The Seaside," and to Dr. Thomson's "Wild Flowers": and every way is it worthy of such companionship; and, added to those now-established favourites, nearly completes such a library of the natural history of our English fields, woods, and shores, as was never prepared for popular use before. The trees, shrubs, and wild-fruits of our island are here described in a clear and lively manner in the text, and scientifically in the foot-notes. Mr. Coleman has been very attentive to the combination of accuracy with simplicity and attractiveness; and has succeeded. He knows that most people, even those who live in the country, are ignorant of the names of the various wild trees and shrubs that surround them; and it is his aim, first, to assist them to identify each with its name and its botanical place and relations; and then to supply information as to their attributes, uses, and beauties. Besides this, there are given occasional notices of the insect inhabitants of the plants described, wherever the history of the animal is closely connected with the features and habits of the plant. The illustrations are very numerous, and excellently executed.

The book is published in two editions, like the works to which it is a companion. The cheap edition is within everybody's reach—as admirable a shilling's worth of knowledge as can be obtained by a reader desirous of looking on our scenery with truly seeing eyes. The superior edition, with beautiful illustrations in colours, greatly adding to the usefulness as well as to the charm of the work, is a book fit for the drawing-room, while small enough for the pocket; and, considering its style, is fully as cheap as the edition published at the lower price.

SERIAL WORKS.—REPRINTS.

Lord Byron's Poetical Works. Parts 3 to 5. (John Murray.) This standard edition is now more than half completed; and by its cheapness and beauty will long make any other popular reprint of Byron unnecessary, if not impossible.—*Boswell's Life of Johnson*; edited by J. W. CROKER, LL.D. Parts 3 and 4. (John Murray.) We have been tempted by the convenience of these separate parts for thrusting into the pocket, to take a few lazy hours in the company of the immortal *James*—a person not less interesting and delightful in his own way, as we think, than the immortal Samuel, whom he celebrates. And, although it's all old reading to us, it is as new as ever; and we strongly feel that he is a man to be pitied who has not *Boswell's Johnson*. We prefer Mr. Murray's form of the work to any other in which it is now appearing.—*Routledge's Shakespeare*; edited by H. STAUNTON. Parts 38, 39. (Routledge and Co.) The *Winter's Tale*, *Troilus and Cressida*, and the commencement of *Hamlet*, are contained in these parts. Mr. Staunton's judicious care is continued; we have marked several of his suggestions for the purification of the text, and several of his rejections of Mr. Singer's, and of Mr. Collier's folio's emendations, with emphatic approval. We are much mistaken if Mr. Staunton's labours in this department are not more generally and more highly estimated by-and-by than even at present. The illustrated comments on *Troilus and Cressida* have caught our attention more than those on some other plays; and are of the highest excellence, as to both the points selected for illustration, and the fullness, especially by means of apt quotation, with which the elucidations are given. We are sensible of too much likeness to one another in Mr. Gilbert's illustrations and imaginary portraits;—but the task was too great, for one man to illustrate all Shakespeare! Graceful and dignified, however, he still is:—will he fail or succeed in *Hamlet*? The first ghost appearance is a failure; and the *Hamlet* (on p. 335) is quite without character,—he and the Achilles (on p. 296) are "as like as two peas." But the editing always, and the greater part of the illustrations, will secure this book more than all the popularity we have anticipated for it.—*The Works of Sydney Smith*; Parts 5 and 6. (Longman and Co.) One part more will complete this

"people's edition" of our witty, wise, and genial Sydney,—whom we all love to read, and are the better for reading, even when we have no sympathy with his subject for its own sake, or with his own views about it. We congratulate our readers on a S.S. for seven shillings, complete!

SERIAL WORKS.—ORIGINAL.

Routledge's Illustrated Natural History; by Rev. J. G. WOOD, M.A., F.L.S. (Routledge and Co.) The second and third parts of this work confirm the impressions made on us by the first,—that, for popular instruction, the subject has never been taken up by a more skilful hand than Mr. Wood's; and that the influence of this book in quickening the love of natural-history studies—than which scarcely any study is more refining and purifying—will be as great and useful as its interest is rich, and its amusement unflagging. The Monkeys and Baboons are "finished up" in these parts; and we pass, through the Lemurs, to wing-handed animals; and then proceed to the Felidae, or Cat Tribe. We ourselves devour it all, as if we were readers of natural history for the first time,—so entertaining, as well as singularly informing, are Mr. Wood's clear and elegant pages. The illustrations are of almost perfect excellence;—the combined knowledge of the artists and skill of the engravers could scarcely accomplish more.—*The Comprehensive History of England*: Parts XIX., XX. (Blackie and Son.) We have no reason to retract or modify any word of commendation we have bestowed on this work: on the contrary, we think that it more than ever deserves recognition and praise. The second volume is now completed; and closes with a history of religion and of society from 1660 to 1689,—which is to be specially named, as written with enlightenment and impartiality, and in an unaffected and pleasing manner. The third volume has proceeded so far as the reign of Anne, and the year 1707:—all that was needful to be done for William the Third's reign, through the labours of Macaulay since the work on which the present is based (the *Pictorial*) was published, seems to have been fairly considered and commendably executed. The illustrations are equal in number and beauty to the average of preceding parts.—*A Comprehensive History of India*: Parts XV. to XVIII. (Blackie and Son.) Mr. Beveridge's narrative has improved, we think, in colour and strength, as he has come onward to the great achievements of Clive; and we close his first volume with a pleasant sense of satisfaction. The second opens (in Part XVIII.) with chapters on the institutions, literature, arts, and manners of the Hindoos; but has not proceeded far enough for present criticism. The work has certainly grown on our enjoyment and approbation.

Cleanings.

The cost of Earl Elgin's mission to China amounted to 11,500*l*.

The *Bulletin* says of the Emperor of Austria that he is an excellent linguist, and can speak twelve languages well.

Messrs. Prime and Son, of Birmingham, have just published a bust in stilette ivory of the late Mr. Joseph Sturge.

A "Life of the Earl of Durham," by M. Egan, author of the "Status of the Jews in England," is about to appear.

A cabinet of books purchased by the non-electors of the borough of Tynemouth will be presented to Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M.P., about the latter part of August.

A nest of white sparrows has been discovered in the neighbourhood of Penrith by a bird-fancier, who has secured one of the newly fledged birds. It is entirely white.

The sale of Tennyson's last poem has been something enormous, indeed much beyond that of any of his previous publications, considering the short time that has elapsed since its publication.

Since 1853, that is, in six years, nearly 400 persons have been killed in the United States by railroad accidents, and over 600 wounded. Less than one half were caused by collisions upon the single track which composes most American railroads.

"My mother," said a fop, "was renowned for her beauty. She was certainly the handsomest woman I have ever seen."—"Ah!" said Talleyrand, (looking him through, and "taking his measure" at once), "it was your father, then, who was so plain!"

Messrs. Chapman and Hall announce for immediate publication a "Secret History of the Austrian Government, and of its systematic prosecution of Protestants." The author of this work, which is stated to be compiled from Official Documents, is M. Alfred Michiels.

A learned lord, recently speaking on the salary attached to a rumoured appointment to a new judgeship, said it was all moonshine. Lord Lyndhurst, in his dry, sarcastic way, remarked, "Maybe so, but I have a strong notion that, moonshine though it be, you would like to see the first quarter of it."—*Court Journal*.

The Art season draws near its end. The Royal Academy opened its doors to the public for the last time on Saturday. The Exhibition of the Society of British Artists closes next Saturday, on which day the Water Colour Societies close their galleries also. Only the British Institution and the French Gallery remain, and the latter will soon follow the example of its neighbours.

The *New York Independent* denies the story lately put into circulation in this county, that Dr. Cheever is coming over here to beg for assistance for his church, so much weakened by the withdrawal of members inclined to temporise on the slavery question. The whole tale is "a slander upon Dr. Cheever and his church." Dr. Cheever does intend to pay a visit to England soon, but with no such purpose as here pretended.

THE "COOL OF THE EVENING."—Sidney Smith was complaining of a young gentleman who, although many years his junior, was in the habit of addressing him by his Christian name, a privilege which, as Sidney Smith remarked, he only allowed his most intimate friends. Shortly after, the gentleman in question entered the room, and familiarly addressing Smith as "Sidney," inquired how he thought of passing the day. "For my part," he added, "the Archbishop of Canterbury (the then Dr. Howley) has often invited me to pay him a visit at Addington Park, and I think I shall drive down and return in the cool of the evening." "Ah," returned Smith, "then let me give you a word of advice: I know something of the Archbishop; he is a very excellent man, but rather proud; don't call him 'William,' he might not like it." A roar of laughter followed this significant speech, and as the discomfited youth left the room, Sidney Smith turned round and quietly remarked, "I think I have settled the 'cool of the evening,' at last."

AN AERIAL VOYAGE.—The American aeronauts have just performed a feat worthy of being chronicled—an attempted trip from St. Louis to the city of New York, and an actual trip, owing to adverse currents, from St. Louis to the northern part of this State. The balloon, one of monster size, was, in addition, provided with revolving wheels for propelling it in any desired direction, and with a metallic lifeboat suspended to the car, for use in case of falling in the water. As it turned out, the precaution was a wise one. They left St. Louis about seven o'clock in the evening of the 1st, in the presence of a crowd of many thousands. At four o'clock in the morning of the 2nd, they passed near Fort Wayne, in Indiana; and at nine of the same morning passed near Cleveland, and over Lake Erie. In this part of their passage their speed is reported as nearly seventy-five miles an hour. Up to this point they seem to have followed the course which they have marked out for themselves. The plan was to have followed the course of the Central Railroad across the State of New York, and thence down the Hudson River to New York; but, unfortunately, they determined first to make Rochester, near Lake Ontario, and land one of their passengers. In descending to do this, they fell into a hurricane stratum, which drove them out to sea, and obliged them for safety to make way to shore and abandon the rest of their trip. In less than twenty hours, however, they travelled 1,150 miles; and they think that they have demonstrated that for which this was an experiment—the possibility of an aerial trip across the Atlantic.—*Letter in the Times*.

DICKENS AND THACKERAY.—We ought to be but too glad that we have such a pair of contemporaries, yet living and in their prime, to cheer on against each other. I felt this strongly once when I saw the two men together. The occasion was historic. It was in June, 1857; the place was Norwood Cemetery. A multitude had gathered there to bury a man known to both of them, and who had known both of them well—a man whom we have had incidentally to name as holding a place, in some respects peculiar, in the class of writers to which they belong, though his most effective place was in a kindred department of literature; a man, too, of whom I will say that, let the judgment on his remaining writings be permanently what it may, and let tongues have spoken of him this or that awry, there breathed not, to my knowledge, within the unwholesome bounds of what is specially London, any one in whose actual person there was more of the pith of energy at its tensest, of that which in a given myriad anywhere distinguishes the one. How like a little Nelson he stood, dashing back his hair, and quivering for the verbal combat! The flash of his wit, in which one quality the island had not his match, was but the manifestation easiest to be observed of a mind compact of sense and information, and of a soul generous and on fire. And now all that remained of Jerrold was enclosed within the leaden coffin which entered the cemetery gates. As it passed one saw Dickens among the bearers of the pall, his uncovered head of genius stooped, and the wind blowing his hair. Close behind came Thackeray; and, as the slow procession wound up the hill to the chapel, the crowd falling into it in twos and threes, and increasing its length, his head was to be seen by the later ranks, towering far in the front above all the others, like that of a marching Saul. And so up to the little chapel they moved; and, after the service for the dead, down again to another slope of the hill, where, by the side of one of the walks, and opposite to the tombstone of Blanchard, Jerrold's grave was open. There the last words were read; the coffin was lowered; and the two, among hundreds of others, looked down their farewell. And so, dead at the age of fifty-four, Jerrold was left in his solitary place, where the rains were to fall, and the nights were to roll overhead, and but now and then, on a summer's day, a chance stroller would linger in curiosity; and back into the roar of London dispersed the funeral crowd. Among those remitted to the living were the two of whom we speak, aged, the one forty-five, the other forty-six.—*Masson's British Novelists and their styles*.

BIRTHS.
BARNARD.—July 22, at St. George's Court, St. George, the wife of Mr. John Edward Barnard, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.
LIST—SPALL.—July 7, at the Independent chapel, Rudham, by the Rev. G. Hinde, John List, to Maria Spall.
TAYLOR—WHITWELL.—July 14, at the Centenary Chapel, York, by the Rev. L. H. Wiseman, Mr. Francis Scott Taylor, Union Bank Manager, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Whitwell, Lowther-street, Groves, both of that city.

ADKINS—PITTARD.—July 21, at the Market-place Chapel, Wallingford, by the Rev. Thomas Adkins, of Southampton, uncle of the bridegroom, Mr. Thomas K. Adkins, of Mowsey Mill, to Ann, relict of Mr. John Pittard, of London.
TAGART—SALE.—July 21, at the Unitarian Chapel, Hackney, by the Rev. T. L. Marshall, John Davies Tagart, Esq., of Edinburgh, to Catherine, youngest daughter of Robert Sale, Esq., of Hackney.

DEATHS.
JANSON.—June 21, at Le Claire, Scott County, Iowa, U.S., Alfred James, youngest son of the late Frederic Janson, Esq., of Stoke Newington, Middlesex, from the effects of the sting of a bee.

ANDREWS.—July 12, of consumption, Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. C. Andrews, ironmonger and upholsterer, Market-hill, Boyton.

PINHORNE.—July 15, at Tottenhall-wood, Staffordshire, the residence of his grandfather, Henry Hill, Esq., Arthur Julian Henry, eldest child of the Rev. G. Stanley Pinhorne, aged six and a half years; 22nd inst., at Oxley Manor, Frederic W. Harry, third son of the Rev. G. Stanley Pinhorne, aged one year and eight months; the 24th inst., also at Oxley Manor, Ernest M. Stanley, second son of the Rev. G. Stanley Pinhorne, aged two years and eleven months—all of diphtheria.

KENNION.—July 17, at Mortlake, Miss Charlotte Kennion, formerly of Moultonburgh-square, aged sixty-seven.

LISK.—July 20, at 31, Queen's-road, Baywater, Mr. James Lisk, for eighteen years a faithful London City Missionary.

WHITLIER.—July 21, in Salisbury, Wilt., Martha Whitlier, the beloved wife of J. C. Wheeler, Esq., aged seventy-one.

"The high regard which Mr. Benson has obtained for the qualities of his manufacture stands second to none."—Morning Advertiser. Benson's Lady's Gold Watch, at 5 to 30 guineas.—"Exquisite artistic feeling in ornamentation, and perfection of mechanism in structure."—Morning Post. Benson's Gentleman's Gold Watch, at 5 to 50 guineas.—"All that can be desired in finish, taste, and design."—Globe. Benson's Silver Lever Watches, at 4 to 50 guineas.—"Leave nothing to be desired but the money to buy them with."—Standard. Benson's Silver Horizontal Watch, at 2 to 8 guineas.—"A good watch without paying an exorbitant price."—Daily Telegraph. Each watch warranted, and sent free to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, on receipt of a remittance addressed to James W. Benson, at the manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London. Established 1749.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE LADY, having been restored to health from ineffectual consumption, with nervousness, and other serious internal disorders, by simple means, and knowing many other ladies restored by the same treatment from various diseases of the most alarming kind, who are also willing to bear testimony, induces her with pleasure to forward to the afflicted information of the treatment on receipt of two stamps and a stamped directed envelope, to pre-pay postage, addressed to Mrs. Morrison, 11, Walpole-street, Chelsea.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—DYSPEPSIA.—CONSUMPTION.—In no disease are the results of the alterative and tonic influence of these invaluable remedies more apparent or more gratifying than in that feeble condition of the body which precedes Consumption; a change for the better is remarked as this treatment has been followed for a week, and the improvement steadily progresses; the melancholy emaciation soon gives place to health, strength, and cheerfulness; all the threatening symptoms which had hitherto resisted medical skill, yield with facility before the magical influence of this rational treatment. The appetite returns, the perspirations diminish, the shortness of breath ceases, and cough altogether vanishes. From feelings, appearance, and vigour, the patient appreciates the salutary change conferred on the constitution.

Mr. J. W. Benson, of 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, has just published a new illustrated pamphlet on watches (free by post for two stamps). It should be read by all who are about buying a watch, as it contains prices and important information as to what watch to buy (where to buy it) and how to use it!

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

In consequence of the uncertainties of continental politics, and the financial difficulties of India, the Stock Market was, towards the close of last week, in a drooping state. On Saturday a rebound took place, owing to better accounts from the Paris Bourse. On Monday a report prevailed that the Emperor Napoleon, with a view to re-assure Europe, and to secure the co-operation of England and other Powers in a Congress on the Italian question, will announce an important reduction of his standing armaments. The funds have risen ½ per cent., and closed at the best point. To-day the market opened with firmness, but in consequence of the article in the *Moniteur* and the decline in the French Funds, it became rather flatter. There was subsequently a slight advance in the value of Consols, they having closed officially at 94½ 95 for Money, and 95 to 95½ for the Account.

There is now a more active demand for money, at 2½ per cent.—the Bank of England minimum. The applications during the last few days have increased, and although comparative quietude still prevails, the market is evidently becoming firmer. This may be chiefly ascribed to the termination of the war, which has given an impulse to business in the manufacturing districts and other branches of trade.

Foreign Securities are moderately active, and prices show rather a drooping tendency.

A rather limited amount of business has been recorded in the Railway Share Market. Prices, however, have varied to the extent of about ¼ to ½ per cent. Caledonians advanced to 83½ 84, North Western to 94½ 95, Midland to 105½, and North British to 57½. Eastern Counties declined to 59 and 59½. Great Western to 60½ 60¾. Lancashire and Yorkshire to 95½, and North Eastern (York) to 75½. Foreign and colonial undertakings show rather more buoyancy. Lombardo-Venetian Old Shares have advanced to 104 105; and the New Shares to 104. East Indian to 98½ 99. Great Indian Peninsula, to 96. Grand Trunk of Canada, to 33. Great Western of Canada are steady at 15.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of June

have been issued. The exports of the month were of little more than average amount, being 494,452, more than in June, 1858, and 35,061, more than in June, 1857. The check which was given to the increase in the export trade in May, was still in operation in June; and thus the aggregate increase on last year, which at the end of five months was 21 per cent., becomes for the six months only 17 per cent. Compared with the six months of that active year, 1857, the increase is 3 per cent. Considering the agitation occasioned by the war on the continent this is very satisfactory. Whilst trade with the continent was disturbed there was, during the month of June, a marked increase of movement in the direction of Australia and the United States.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic. cap. 82, for the week ending on Wednesday, July 20, 1859.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| Notes issued | £31,553,890 | Government Debt | £11,015,100 |
| | | Other Securities | 8,459,900 |
| | | Gold Bullion | 17,078,890 |
| | | Silver Bullion | — |
| | £31,553,890 | | £31,553,890 |

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Proprietors' Capital | £14,553,000 | Government Securities | £11,270,690 |
| Reserve | 8,308,290 | Other Securities | 17,264,480 |
| Public Deposits | 4,982,573 | Notes | 9,489,050 |
| Other Deposits | 14,992,995 | Gold & Silver Coin | 620,637 |
| Seven Day and other Bills | 858,019 | | |
| | £38,634,866 | | £38,634,866 |

July 21, 1859.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, July 22, 1859.

BANKRUPTS.

PEARCY, G., Farnham, Surrey, builder, August 4, September 2.
TUCKER, W. O., Lea-bridge-road, Essex, builder, August 4, September 2.
WRIGHT, J. T., Hove, Brighton, upholsterer, August 3 and 31.
WECOTT, R., Reading, butcher, August 3 and 31.
BURTON, L., Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, upholsterer, August 9 and 30.
RICHARDSON, R. T., Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer, August 10, September 7.
HEATH, A., Sheffield, provision dealer, August 6, September 3.
CARR, W., Liverpool, coal merchant, August 5 and 26.
JONES, H. L., Chester, wholesale grocer, August 8 and 26.
MERSON, J., and DODHAM, T. B., Saint Helen's, Lancashire, glass manufacturers, August 5 and 26.

Tuesday, July 26, 1859.

BANKRUPTS.

PARBLOW, G., St. Luke's, timber merchant, August 5, September 2.
HAYWOOD, R., Hemerton, Middlesex, grocer, August 5, September 2.
FOOT, W., Victoria-terrace, Deptford, builder, August 9, September 7.
SALMON, V., Brick-lane, Spitalfields, boot and shoe manufacturer, August 8, September 6.
BUSHILL, J., Wolverhampton, licensed victualler, August 8 and 20.
HARMAN, R., Littlewick, Berkshire, corn dealer, August 5, September 2.
GLADWELL, H. W., Poultry, City, manufacturer, August 5, September 2.
FIELD, J., Hackney-road, Middlesex, boot and shoe manufacturer, August 9, September 7.
BRADLEY, H., Kingston-upon-Hull, corn dealer, August 10, September 7.
TAYLOR, J. H., Huddersfield, manufacturer, August 8, September 5.
HILES, J., and JENKINS, D. W., Tipton, Staffordshire, coal merchants, August 5, September 23.
MOSE, F., Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, milliner, August 6, September 3.
LITCHFIELD, T., Twickenham, surgeon, August 8, September 6.
SMITH, R., Swaffham, Norfolk, brass-founder, August 8, September 6.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, July 25.

For the time of year the fresh supply of wheat from Kent was good. The morning being fine, with sunshine, checked any further upward movement, the millers being indifferent buyers at an advance of 1s per quarter from this day week. One sample of new white appeared from Kent, of indifferent quality. Barley, beans, peas, and oats were in short supply and unaltered in value. Canary maintains previous value.

| BRITISH. | | FOREIGN. | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|
| Wheat | s. d. | Wheat | s. d. |
| Essex and Kent, Red | 58 to 47 | Dantzic | 50 to 58 |
| Ditto White | 44 49 | Konigsberg, Red | 48 52 |
| Lincoln, Norfolk, and | — | Pomeranian, Red | 46 52 |
| Yorkshire Red | — | Rostock | 44 50 |
| Scotch | 42 46 | Danish and Holstein | 44 46 |
| Rye | 30 32 | East Prussia | 40 46 |
| Barley, malting | 37 49 | Petersburg | 40 46 |
| Distilling | 26 29 | Riga and Archangel | — |
| Malt (pale) | 52 66 | Polish Odessa | 40 42 |
| Beans, mazagan | 39 46 | Marianopolis | 44 46 |
| Ticks | 49 41 | Taganrog | — |
| Harrow | — | Egyptian | 32 34 |
| Pigeon | 41 48 | American (U.S.) | 46 50 |
| Peas, White | 42 46 | Barley, Pomeranian | 30 32 |
| Grey | 40 48 | Konigsberg | — |
| Maple | 44 48 | Danish | 26 28 |
| Boilers | 42 50 | East Prussia | 24 26 |
| Tarps (English new) | — | Egyptian | 22 24 |
| Foreign | — | Odessa | 23 25 |
| Oats (English new) | 22 26 | Beans— | — |
| Flour, town made, per | — | Horse | 38 40 |
| Sack of 280 lbs | 42 46 | Pigeon | 40 42 |
| Linnseed, English | — | Egyptian | 36 38 |
| Baltic | 46 50 | Peas, White | 42 44 |
| Black Sea | 46 50 | Oats— | — |
| Hempseed | 42 44 | Dutch | 20 27 |
| Canaryseed | 66 68 | Jahde | 20 25 |
| Cloverseed, per cwt. of | — | Danish | 18 22 |
| 112 lbs. English | — | Danish, Yellow feed | 21 23 |
| German | — | Swedish | 22 25 |
| French | — | Petersburg | 20 23 |
| American | — | Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs. | — |
| Linnseed Cakes, 120 lbs to 124 | — | New York | 24 26 |
| Rape Cakes, 56 lbs to 61 lbs per ton | — | Spanish, per sack | — |
| Refined, 34 lbs to 35 lbs per last | — | Carawayseed, per cwt. | 30 35 |

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; household ditto, 5d to 5½d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, LONDON, Monday, July 25.

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 8,101 head. There was a full average supply of stock on offer in to-day's market, in good condition. From our own grazing districts, the receipts of beasts put up this morning were seasonably good, and the general quality of the stock was prime. Although very little meat was on show in the dead markets, the demand for nearly all breeds of beasts was in a sluggish state, at last Monday's currency, the general top figure for beef being 4s 4d per cwt. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, amounted to 1,000 shorthorns and crosses; from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, 800 Soots, shorthorns, and crosses; from other parts of England, 900 of various breeds; from Scotland, 80 Soots and crosses; and, from Ireland, 180 oxen and heifers. We were again well supplied with all breeds of sheep. Prime Down and half breeds were in steady request, at fully last week's prices; but most other breeds moved off slowly, at late week's prices. A few very superior old Downs sold at 5s per cwt. There was a moderate inquiry for lambs, the supply of which was good, at last week's prices. About 1,100 reached us from Ireland. The supply of calves was rather extensive, and the veal trade ruled heavy, at a decline in value of 3d per cwt. Pigs were in improved request, at very full prices.

Per cwt. to sink the Offal.

| For sale to milk and cream. | | | | For sale to milk and cream. | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|-----------------------------|--------------------|----|----|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | | s. | d. |
| Inf. coarse beasts | 2 | 10 | to | 8 | Pr. coarse woolled | 4 | 3 |
| Second quality | 3 | 4 | to | 3 | Prime Southdown | 4 | 6 |
| Prime large oxen | 3 | 8 | to | 4 | Lge. coarse calves | 3 | 6 |
| Prime Soots, &c. | 4 | 2 | to | 4 | Prime small | 4 | 2 |
| Coarse inf. sheep | 3 | 2 | to | 3 | Large hogs | 8 | 0 |
| Second quality | 3 | 3 | to | 4 | Neatam. porkers | 3 | 8 |

Lambs 4s 8d to 6s 6d.

Smoking calves, 12s. to 22s. Quarter-old store pigs, 18s. to 23s. each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, July 25.

Compared with several previous market days, the supplies of meat here to-day were on the increase. The trade generally ruled heavy, as follows:—

| Per cwt. by the carcass. | | s. d. | |
|--------------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| Inf. beef | 2 10 to 3 0 | Small pork | 4 4 to 4 10 |
| Middling ditto | 3 2 to 3 6 | Inf. mutton | 3 2 to 3 6 |
| Prime large do. | 3 8 to 3 10 | Middling ditto | 3 8 to 4 0 |
| Do. small do. | 4 0 to 4 2 | Prime ditto | 4 2 to 4 6 |
| Large pork | 8 4 to 8 6 | Veal | 3 8 to 4 4 |

Lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 4d.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, July 25.

The supplies of potatoes have become very moderate. For most kinds there is a fair demand, at very full prices. Shaws are selling at from 10s to 14s; Regents, 12s to 16s per ton. No foreign potatoes are on offer.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINDING-LANE, July 25.

TEA.—The market is moderately active, and prices continue firm. Common congou is quoted a shade higher—viz, is 3½d to 3½d.

SUGAR.—The inquiry for the fine grocery qualities has been active, chiefly for home consumption, and a rather large speculative business has been done in floating cargoes, at about late quotations. In the refined market a few purchases have been effected on former terms.

COFFEE.—There has been a good inquiry for plantation Ceylon, and prices generally are fully supported.

RICE.—A very moderate business has been recorded for home consumption, and prices show little variation.

SALTETRE.—Full prices have been current, but the dealings have been limited.

PROVISIONS, Monday, July 25.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 3,381 skins butter and 6,632 hales bacon; and, from foreign ports, 8,947 sacks butter and 961 hales bacon. In the Irish butter market there was an improved demand last week, principally on the finest mild sorts, which advanced 2s to 3s per cwt. Finest foreign also advanced ½d per cwt, say to 10s for best Dutch. In the bacon market there was also an improved feeling, and sales made of prime Waterford at 6s to 6½s on board, landed rates from 5s to 6s, according to quality, &c.

COVENT GARDEN Saturday, July 23.—Grapes and pine-apples still realise fair prices. West India pine have been plentiful and good. Gooseberries, currants, and raspberries are getting scarcer, and cherries and strawberries are nearly over. English apricots have made their appearance. Green-gage plums obtain 2s a dozen. Oranges fetch 3s 6d and 10s per 100. Nuts of all descriptions continue to realise fair prices. Cabbages and French beans are plentiful. Rhubarb, asparagus, and sea-kale are getting over. Peas, beans, horn carrots, and globe artichokes may be obtained in quantity. Cauliflowers are cheaper. New potatoes realise from 6s to 15s per cwt. Cucumbers abundant. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Kalosanthus, Lily of the Valley, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

HOPS, Monday, July 25.—We have no alteration to report in the character of our market, which is very inactive, at last week's quotations. The plantations are progressing favourably, and the duty has been backed at 250,000. No imports of foreign hops took place into London last week.

SEEDS, London, Monday, July 25.—The market for clover-seeds remains without alteration, and without any business passing. New rapeseed comes in fair quantity, and sold at last week's values. Canaryseed met a better sale at full prices.

WOOL, Monday, July 25.—Owing, in some measure, to the firmness with which the colonial wool sales are progressing, there is an improved feeling in the demand for all kinds of home-grown wool, at fully—but at nothing quotable beyond—the late advances in prices. Several parcels have changed hands for shipment to Belgium, and the home-trade is decidedly firm, notwithstanding that stocks are rather heavy.

OILS, Monday, July 25.—Linnseed oil is in steady request at 38s 9d per cwt. on the spot. Rape is firm at 39s 6d to 40s for foreign refined, 38s to 39s 6d for brown. Pale English is worth 37s. Palm moves off slowly at 44s for fine Lagos. Cocoa-nut is quoted at 42s 6d for fine Coshin. Olive is the turn dealer. Spirits of turpentine, 38s to 40s; rough, 9s 6d to 10s per cwt.

TALLOW, Monday, July 25.—Since our last report the transactions in Tallow have been limited, and prices have had a drooping tendency. To-day P. Y. C. on the spot is selling at 53s. 3d. per cwt. Rough Fat is 2s. 9d. per 8lbs.

Advertisements.

TO GROCERS, or GROCERS and DRAPERS.

I WANTS A SITUATION in either of the above Branches, a YOUNG MAN, Twenty-eight years of age, a member of a Christian Church, who can have testimonials to character, ability, &c., from his late employers, in whose service he has been engaged for the last ten years.
Address, X. Y. Z., Post-office, South Ockendon, Essex.

VICTORIOUS OVER PAIN!!!

AGONY OR EASE? SICKNESS OR HEALTH? LIFE OR DEATH?

These are the questions involved in the adoption or rejection of Harper Twelvrees' VIRGINIAN GUM by the Martyrs to external diseases or injuries. Its marvellous cures are exciting astonishment everywhere. W. Plant, Louth, writes:—"For cuts, wounds, burns, sores, and swellings, it is superior to any-cut, in the world." S. Turner, Leek:—"My foot was crushed thing in the shunting of a tree, and in three days I was able to get on my shoe; on the fourth day I walked out for half an hour, and the next week I was at my work." Sold by all Patent Medicine Vendors at 7½d. and 1s. 1½d. per box; and by the Patentee, Harper Twelvrees, Three Mills-lane, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. (removed from 189, Goswell-street).

TEETH WITHOUT SPRINGS.

33 LUDGATE-HILL AND 110 REGENT-STREET,
Are the Dental Establishments ofMESSRS. GABRIEL,
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS.Patentees of the system for ensuring perfect Articulation and
Mastication without the impediments usually attendant
upon the ordinary plans.In their IMPROVED MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE
GUMS, there are no Springs or Wires, no extraction of roots;
the fit is of the most unerring accuracy, while, from the
flexibility of the agent employed, pressure upon the gums or
remaining teeth is entirely avoided.It is permanent, wholesome, and congenial to the mouth,
and when in use defies the notice of the closest observer.It is only necessary to see them to be convinced of their
superiority; and unless every satisfaction be given, no fee is
accepted.The best materials are used, which Messrs. GABRIEL are
enabled to supply at prices lower than are usually charged for
common qualities, they having on the premises extensive
laboratories for the manufacture of every speciality apper-
taining to the profession.

CONSULTATION GRATIS.—ESTABLISHED 1804.

AND AT 184, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GABRIEL'S TREATISE fully explains the system, and may
be had gratis, or stamped envelope.THE PATENT WHITE ENAMEL, which effectually restores
decayed front teeth, can only be obtained as above.—Observe
the numbers.PREPARED WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, the best
Stopping for decayed Teeth or Toothache, 1s. 6d. per box,
obtainable through any Chemist in town or country, or
direct twenty Stamps.Messrs. G.'s Improvements in Dentistry are really impor-
tant, and will well repay a visit to their establishments.—
Sunday Times, Sept. 6th, 1857.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION OF
PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of
Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY,
SURGEON-DENTIST,9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE,
SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the
adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of
CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER,in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results
of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most
prominent features:—All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings
are required; a greatly-increased freedom of motion is supplied;
a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unobtainable; and a fit,
perfect with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while,
from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the
greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or
rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-
prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of
any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleas-
antness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly
prevented against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Mosely's Enamel
Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured,
particularly recommended for front teeth.9, GROSVENOR-STREET (W.), LONDON;
14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and
10, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.CONDY'S PATENT FLUID,
OR NATURAL DISINFECTANT.Not only deodorizes but disinfects perfectly, and destroys even
the cause of infection.Is not poisonous, as it may be used to purify water. Evolves
no noxious or unpleasant gas. Cannot be mistaken for any other
fluid, thereby preventing death and disease, and is there-
fore the best, safest, cheapest, and most pleasant disinfectant
ever introduced.This fluid has been examined and reported upon by the
Board of Health, all the most eminent Men and Chemists of
the day, in all cases in the most satisfactory manner possible.The Public are recommended to use this Fluid, properly
diluted with water, frequently and habitually in laundries, sculler-
ies, dairies, messy cases, sick rooms, close places, &c., as it
has numerous advantages, and can be used with certain im-
mediate success and perfect safety.Sold in Quart Bottles, 4s. Pint, 2s. Half-pint, 1s., and in
bulk 10s. per Gallon.

Free to Railway on Receipt of Order or Stamps.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOCMAIN PATENT

LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the
body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and
advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom
from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with
equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day;
4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest
inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from
observation."We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified
approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all
those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot
so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other
apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest
satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Cherch and State Gazette*.Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William
Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College,
Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq.,
Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W.
Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College
Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's
Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen
Hospital; T. Blizard Ourling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the
London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the
Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince
Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Sur-
geon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq.,
F.R.S.; and many others.A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss
(which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending
the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the
Manufacturers.

Mr. WHITE, 238, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.
Postage, 1s.Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 8d. Postage,
1s. 6d.Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, a 10d.
Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post
Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended
by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and
the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support
in all cases of WHARFERS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARI-
COSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture,
and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking.
Price from 7s. 6d. to 10s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer 238, Piccadilly, London.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRYThe LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is
EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,
and her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried
Wheaten, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none
of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing super-
fluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great dis-
figurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this
article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes,
with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway
station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the
proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96,
Goswell-road.**BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLING-****WATER'S QUININE POMADE** prepared with
cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or
bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents
the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. each. May
be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor,
W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road.
Sent free to any railway station.**HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!****GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY** is the best
Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly
a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury
to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold
by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the proprietor,
W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road.
Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3s. 6d.,
6s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.**HAIR DYE—248, HIGH HOLBORN**(Opposite Day and Martin's).—**ALEX. ROSS'S LIQUID**
DYE produces, with little trouble, light or dark colours to
grey hair. 3s. 6d. free; in plain covers, per post, for fifty-four
stamps.Private Hair-dyeing Rooms. Hints on Dress and on the
Hair, free, for one stamp.**HAIR DESTROYER.—248, HIGH HOL-****BORN.—ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY REMOVES**
SUPERFLUOUS HAIR from the face, neck, or arms without
injury to the skin, price 3s. 6d.; free, in plain covers, fifty
stamps.Hair-curling Fluid, 3s. 6d. per bottle; free, fifty-four
stamps. Cantharides Oil, a sure restorer of the Hair, 3s. 6d.
per bottle; free for fifty-four stamps.**THE HAIR.—The best means to adorn it is**to use Churcher's Toilet Cream, which imparts fragrance,
softness, and beauty to it, and is most economical. Price 1s.,
1s. 6d., and 6s. The best Hair Dye is Batchelor's Instanta-
neous Colomian, in the New York Original Packets: price
4s. 6d., 7s., and 16s. Sold by Hair-dressers, and by R.
Hovenden, Great Marlborough-street (three doors east of the
Pantheon), W.; and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury-square,
London, E.C.**GREY HAIR RESTORED to its ORIGINAL****COLOUR.—Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, and Rheuma-**
tism, cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC
COMBS, HAIR and FLESH BRUSHES. They require no
preparation, are always ready for use, and cannot get out of
order. Brushes 10s. and 15s.; Combs from 2s. 6d. to 30s.
GREY HAIR and BALDNESS PREVENTED by F. M.
Herring's Patent PREVENTIVE BRUSH, price 4s. and 6s.—
Offices: 33, Basinghall-street, London, where may be had
gratis, or post free for four stamps, the Illustrated Pamphlet,
"Why Hair becomes Grey, and the Remedy." Sold by all
Chemists and Perfumers of repute.**GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excru-**ciating pain of gout or rheumatism relieved in two
hours, and cured in a few days, by BLAIR'S GOUT AND
RHEUMATIC PILLS. They require neither attention nor
confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking
any vital part. Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe
"Thomas Prout, 299, Strand, London," on the Government
stamp. Price 1s. 11d. and 2s. 6d. per box.**PULVERMACHER'S PATENT MEDICO-****GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS.**—Remarkable extracts
from the works of Divines, Physicians, and Philosophers, citing
cures of a most extraordinary nature, are given in the NEW
PROSPECTUS, SENT FREE. Sufferers from Rheumatism,
Gout, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Indigestion, Nerve-debility, and
their kindred complaints, will, on reading it, be astonished at
the easy means by which they may effectually and permanently
relieve themselves. Price 5s., 10s. 6d., 21s., &c. For particulars,
see long Advertisement.J. L. PULVERMACHER and Co., 75, Oxford-street, London,
adjoining Princess's Theatre.**GREAT CLEARANCE OF VERMIN! THEY SHALL DIE****AND FOR EVER CHASE!!****HARPER TWELVETREES MICE** and
RAT KILLER is the most delicious dainty ever pre-
pared for Vermin!!! Mice cannot resist it!!! They will
come from their holes, and follow it anywhere; Rat it
greedily, and DIE on the spot!!! You may clear them away
by the score every night and morning. A Sixpenny Packet
will Kill One Hundred Mice and Fifty Rats.Sold in Packets, at 3d., 6d., and 1s. each, by all Patent Medi-
cine Vendors, or any free by Post, if Postage Stamps are
sent to Harper Twelvetrees, "The Works," Bromley-by-Bow,
London, E.**HARPER TWELVETREES BUG DESTROYER** extermi-
nates those tormenting Pests by Millions! They disappear
like Magic!Sold only in Bottles at 6d. and 1s. each, by the Agents for
Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder.**LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE**forms a most agreeable renovating beverage; its efficacy
in sickness, general debility, and eruptive complaints, is sup-
ported by the testimonials and recommendation of nearly all
our metropolitan physicians and medical gentlemen, and it
has been recommended by their letters to Her Majesty's Com-
missariat, also to the H. E. I. Company, as a specific in fevers
and other affections of the blood.The late Dr. Prout characterised its discovery as "unfol-
ding germs of immense benefit to mankind."Wm. Stevens, Esq., M.D., D.C.L., states in his work on
West India fevers that wherever the saline treatment is
adopted, the fatal yellow fevers are deprived of their terrors.The late Dr. Turley states in a letter that in the worst cases
of scarlet and typhus fevers he found it, in his experience and
family, to act as a specific, no other medicine being required.John Spurgin, Esq., M.D., &c., Great Cumberland-street,
offers his testimony of approbation both of the principle and
mode of administering the Pyretic Saline.

Thomas Carr Jackson, Esq., F.R.C.S., Royal Free Hospital

The late Mr. Guthrie, Army Medical Director.

Dr. Septimus Gibbon, of the London Hospital.

Dr. Holyland, of the Boutari Hospital.

Further testimonials and directions for its use in disease
accompany each bottle. To be obtained of most respectable
Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the country, and
direct from the maker, H. LAMPLOUGH, 115, Holborn
London, in bottles at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 21s. each**PRIMROSE SOAP.—JOHN KNIGHT'S****PRIMROSE SOAP** is the most economical and best
household Soap for families and laundresses, &c. As much
inferior Soap is being sold stamped "Primrose," the public are
cautioned to observe that the name and address, "John
Knight, York-place, Old Gravel-lane, St. George East," is
stamped on each bar.THE BEST FOOD FOR CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND
OTHERS.**ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY,** formaking superior Barley-Water in fifteen minutes, has not
only obtained the patronage of her Majesty and the Royal
Family, but has become of general use to every class of the com-
munity, and is acknowledged to stand unrivalled as an emi-
nently pure, nutritious, and light food for Infants, Children,
and Invalids; much approved for making a delicious Custard
Pudding, and excellent for thickening Broths or Soups.**ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS** for morethan thirty years have been held in constant and in
creasing public estimation, as the purest farinæ of the oat, and
as the best and most valuable preparation for making a pure
and delicate gruel, which forms a light and nutritious supper
for the aged, is a popular recipe for colds and influenza, is of
general use in the sick chamber, and alternately with the
Patent Barley is an excellent food for infants and children.Prepared only by the Patentees, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE,
and CO., Purveyors to the Queen, 64, Red Lion-street, Hol-
born, London.Sold by all respectable grocers, druggists, and others, in town
and country, in packets of 6d. and 1s., and in family cisterns
at 2s., 5s., and 10s. each.**GALVANIC INSTITUTE, 31, STRAND**Entrance in Villiers-street.—These rooms have been
opened, under the superintendence of registered qualified
Medical Men, for the legitimate application of Galvanism in
the treatment of Nervous Diseases, Paralysis, Rheumatism,
Asthma, Indigestion, &c. Hours of attendance, Twelve to Five
(Sundays excepted).

Ordinary Medical Attendant, Mr. J. Smellie, Surgeon.

Second Edition of Smellie's work on Electro-Galvanism,
2s. 6d., by post 2s. 9d.**PRICHARD'S DANDELION, CAMOMILE,****RHUBARB, AND GINGER PILLS.**This excellent Compound, skillfully adjusted, is an unfailing
remedy for Indigestion, Constipation, Liver, Biliary, and all
Stomach Complaints. Its action being mild and certain, can-
not fail to restore health, and, by occasional use, prove the
most valuable medicine ever brought before the public. Well
adapted for parties going abroad. In bottles, 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d.,
4s. 6d., and 11s.Prepared only by Mr. Prichard, Apothecary, 65, Charing-
cross, London; and may be had of all medicine vendors.
Sent free by post. N.B. Be sure to ask for Prichard's.**CURE FOR TIC DOLOREUX, or PAIN in the TEETH, FACE****HEAD, &c., also SCIATICA and PAINS in the LIMBS.****BARLOW'S CELEBRATED POWDERS**quickly remove every symptom of these painful affections.
They contain nothing injurious, but are, in every respect, con-
ducive to health. The ingredients are of the most innocent,
though invigorating character, going alone to the cause of com-
plaint.They are sent, post paid, for 2s. 6d. in Letter Stamps, by the
Sole Proprietor, SAMUEL BARLOW, Chemist, Darlington.Sold wholesale by Barlow and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street,
London.Reference as to their efficacy:—Joseph Pease (late M.P.)
Darlington; Mrs. Pryce Gwynne, St. Julian House, Tenby;
Rev. R. C. Bayley, Copford Rectory, Colchester; the Hon.
Mrs. F. Grimston, Wake Colne, Halesford, and hundreds of
the nobility, ministers, &c., whose bona fide testimonials may
be had of S. Barlow.**FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH**

Price 1s. 11d. and 2s. 6d. per box.

This excellent family medicine is the most effective remedy
for Indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache,
loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all dis-
orders of the stomach and bowels; and for elderly people, or
where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better
adapted.For FEMALES these pills are truly excellent, removing all
obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with
the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affec-
tions, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a
healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 299,
Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

FROUD'S COMPOUND HEPATIC PILLS.An effectual remedy for preventing and removing those
distressing diseases to which the STOMACH and LIVER are
liable: the symptoms of which are known by the general term
of BILIOUS COMPLAINTS; when the patient suffers pain
in the head, giddiness, drowsiness, dimness of sight, acidity,
and pain in the stomach, redness of urine, pains in the back,
jaundice, or yellowness of the eyes and skin, &c., also loss of
appetite, bitterness, and unpleasant taste in the mouth, flatu-
lence, or wind, heartburn, restlessness in the night, a sense of
sinking in the stomach, languor, depression of the spirits, &c.
The pills are gentle and pleasant in their operation, require no
confinement or alteration of diet, and may be taken with per-
fect safety by persons from childhood to old age.The high estimation in which FROUD'S COMPOUND
HEPATIC PILLS are held by the public, added to the nume-
rous testimonials the Proprietor is continually receiving of their
superior efficacy, justifies him in stating, that persons afflicted
with Bilious Complaints, and Disorders of the Stomach and Head,
will find in them that relief which they have hitherto sought
in vain from other sources.

Prepared only by JAMES FROUD, Chemist, Dorchester.

Price 1s. 11d.

Observe the words "James Froud, Dorchester," on the Go-
vernment Stamp round each Box.

HEALTH DEPENDS UPON PURE BLOOD.

THE PROPRIETORS OF PERRY'S justly-celebrated PATENT MEDICINES have confided their
Prescriptions to a Physician of the Royal University of Brian-
con, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England,
(who is registered under the New Medical Act) and attends
daily at No. 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, between the
hours of Eleven and Two, and from Five till Eight (Sundays
excepted), to advise Patients on their Diseases and Treatment,
and thus add to the speedy certainty of Cure.**PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS**constitute an infallible cure for all cutaneous eruptions and
diseases of the skin, such as scurvy, scrofula, ulcers, boils,
diseases and pimples on the face and body; they quickly re-
move from the blood and other fluids the impurities of un-
healthy secretions which so engender disease, and they extract
from the system all traces of mercury and other mineral
poisons. These pills are suited for either sex, as they ensure a
peculiarly beneficial influence upon the vascular system, thus
proving a desideratum long sought for in the medical world;
and their extraordinary beneficence to mankind is universally
admitted.Price 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., or by post, 3s. 8d., 5s., and
12s. per box, to be had direct from No. 19, Berners-street, Ox-
ford-street, London, upon receipt of Post Office Order.Sold also by Bartlett Hooper, 43, King William-street,
London-bridge; D. Church, 78, Gracechurch-street; Barclay
and Co., Farringdon-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside
and all medicine vendors throughout the United Kingdom.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

TO OBTAIN the BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in England, be particular in addressing to PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, 5, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C., as inferior Houses are continually copying Phillips and Co.'s Advertisements, in the hope of misleading the Public.

Good strong useful Congou Tea 2s. 4d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., and 3s.
Rich Souchong Tea 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d., and 4s.
Pure Coffee 1s. 0d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d.

A Price Current Free. Sugars at Market Prices.

PHILLIPS and CO. send ALL GOODS CARRIAGE FREE, by their own Vans, within Eight Miles of No. 5, King William-street, City; and send Teas, Coffees, and Spices, Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, if to the value of 40s. or upwards.

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